DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 228 137 SO 014 605

AUTHOR	DeCano, Pio, II.
TITLE	Our Government.
INSTITUTION	Asian American Bilingual Center, Berkeley, Calif.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Education, Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	81
NOTE	131p.
AVAILABLE FROM	ARC Associates, Inc., 310 8th Street, Suite 220, Oakland, CA 94607 ($4.00 each booklet).
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Multilingual/Bilingual Materials (171)
LANGUAGE	English; Chinese; Pilipino; Korean
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Asian Americans; Bilingual Instructional Materials; *Chinese Americans; Constitutional History; Elementary Education; *Filipino Americans; *Korean Americans; Second Language Instruction; Second Language Learning; *Social Studies; *United States Government (Course)

ABSTRACT

Three bilingual booklets are combined in this document--one is written in English and Chinese, one in English and Pilipino, and one in English and Korean. The text is the same in all three booklets. The illustrated booklets are designed to help elementary students learn about the formation of the U.S. government. Topics covered include the Constitution and the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government. Emphasis is on how the U.S. government must be responsible to all people in a multicultural society. (RM)

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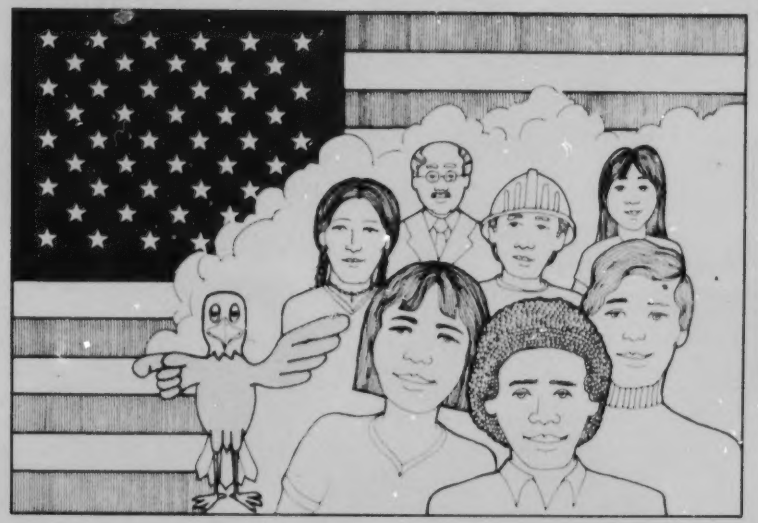

我們的政府
OUR GOVERNMENT

written by Pilo DeCano II
illustrated by Wes Senzaki

ASIAN AMERICAN BILINGUAL CENTER
Berkeley, California

SO 014 605

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1414 Walnut Street Room 9
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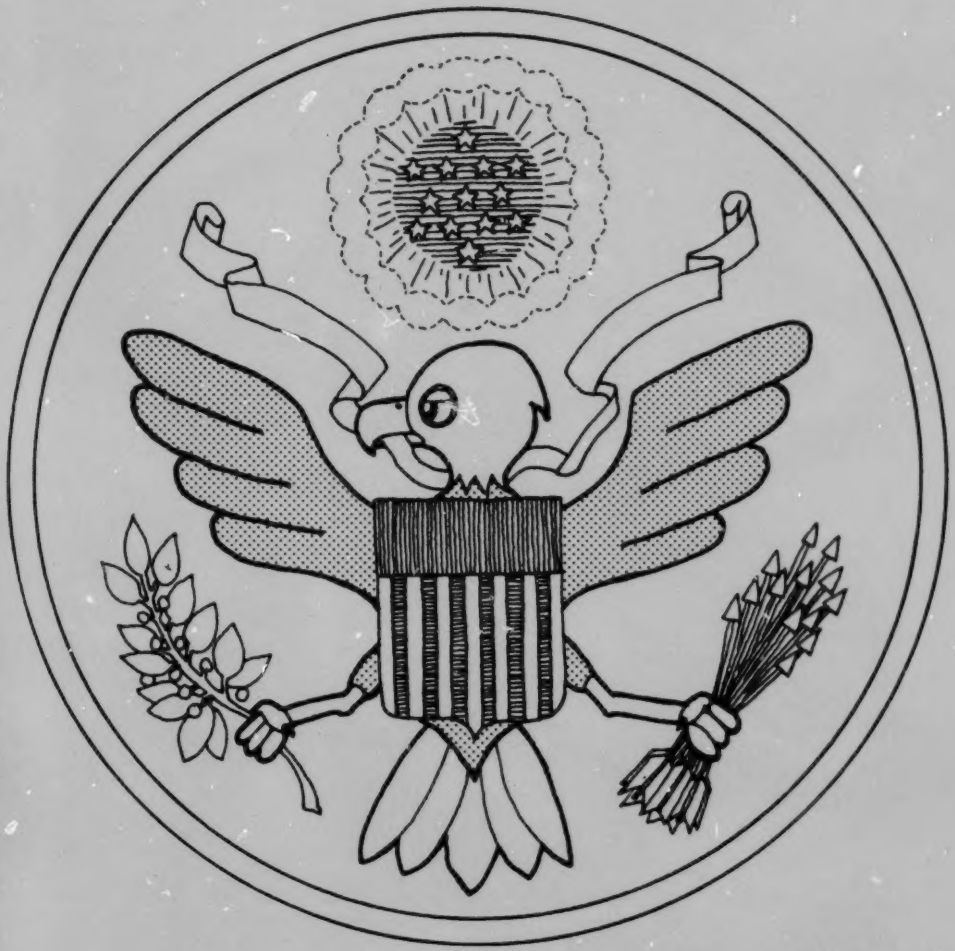
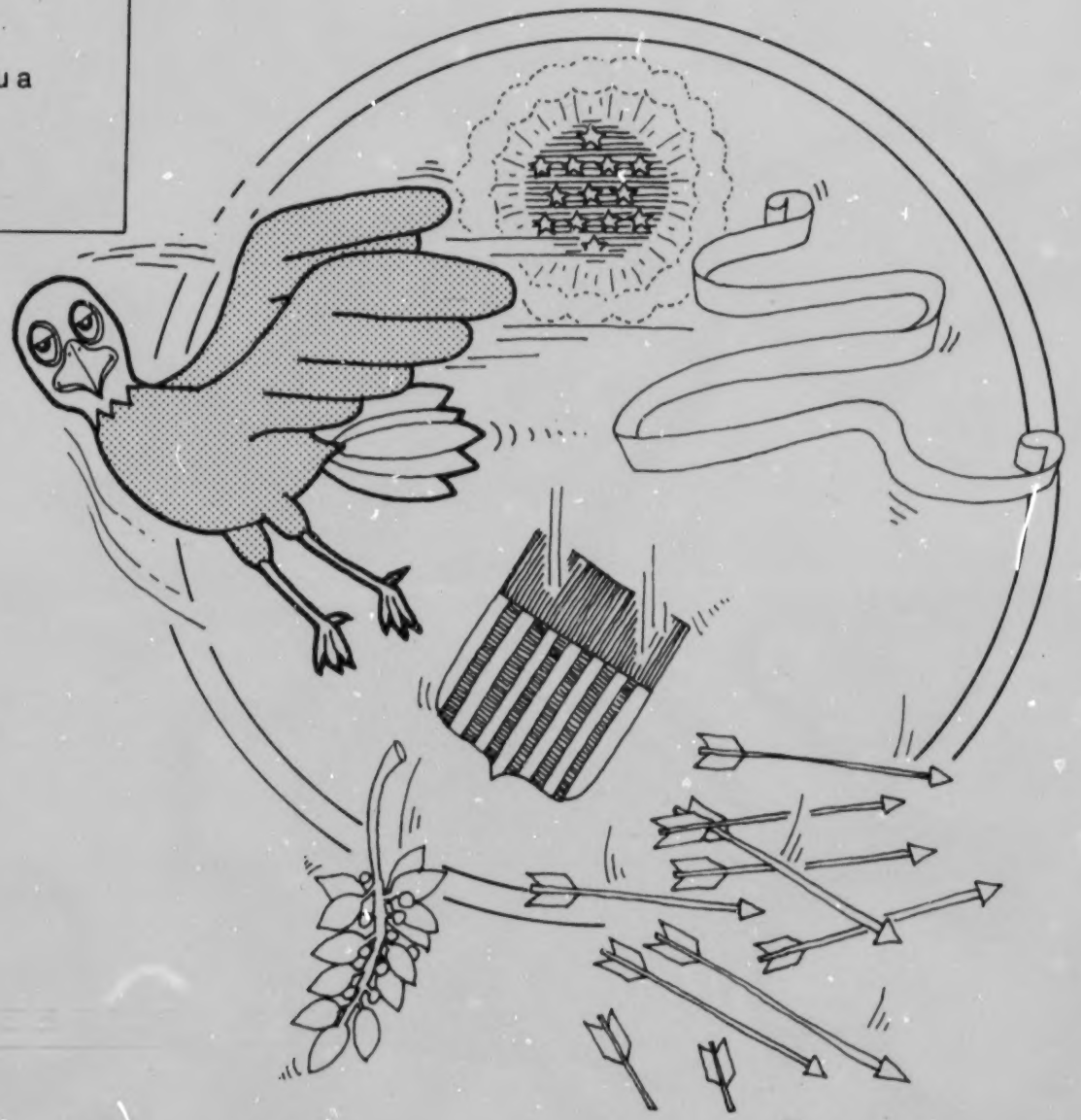


小朋友！我是 Eddie the Eagle。讓我告訴你們一個故事好嗎？

Hi! I'm Eddie the Eagle. Let me tell you a story.



很久以前，有一群人聚在一起。他們想建立一個新國家，名叫「美利堅合衆國」。建立新國家實在不容易哩！
A long time ago, some people got together. They wanted to start a new country called the United States. Starting a country is hard to do.

有許多事情要想：國家要怎樣管理？讓誰管理？

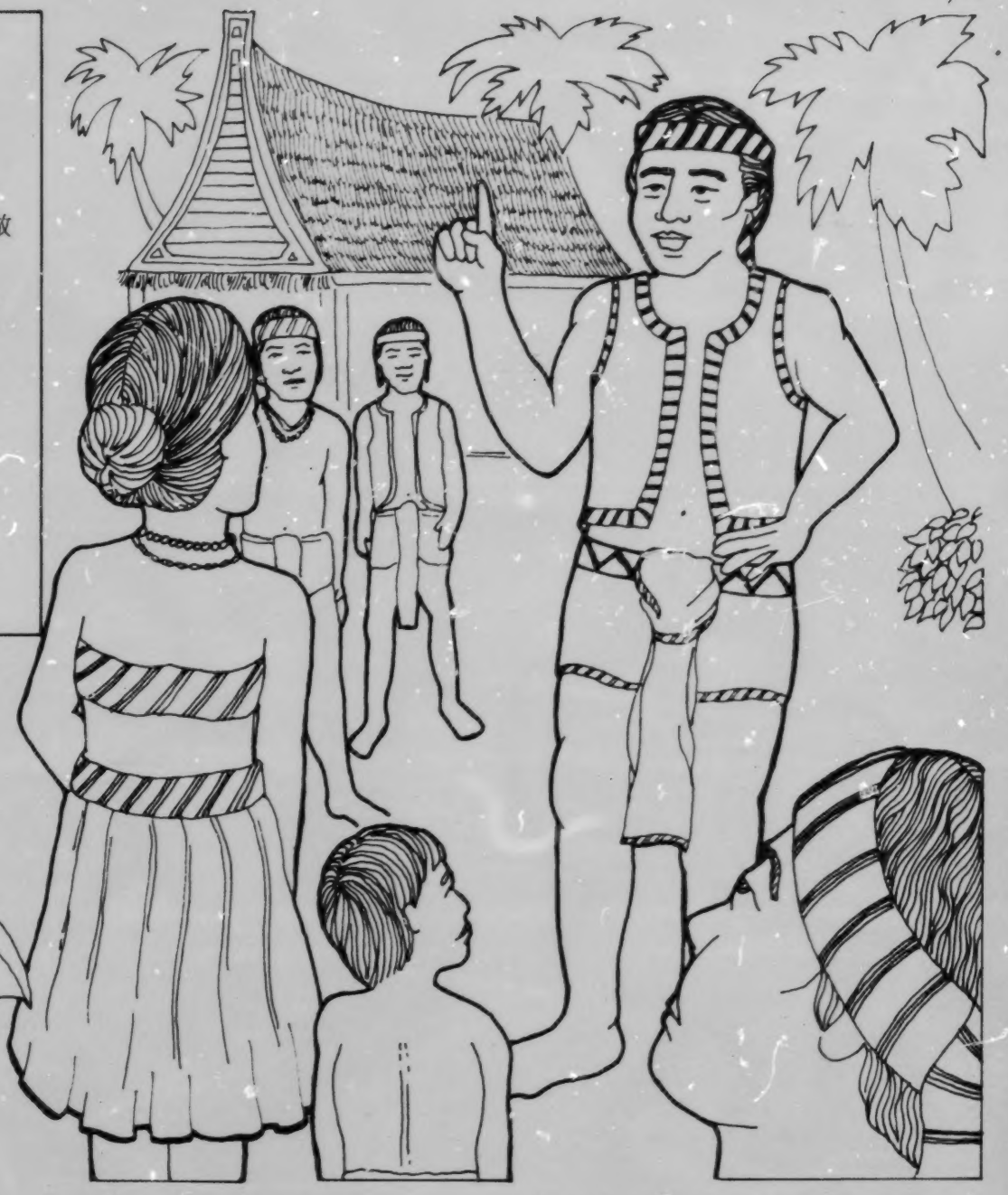
You have to think of so many things: How are you going to run the country? Who will be in charge?

管理國家的方法有許多種；管理方法如何，看你選擇的政府是什麼制度。

You can run a country in many different ways. The way you run a country depends on the kind of government you choose.

你可以採取古代菲律賓的制度：城鎮叫做barangay，每個都有自己的領袖。

You can run things the way people did in the Philippines long ago. Each town, called a barangay, had its own leader.



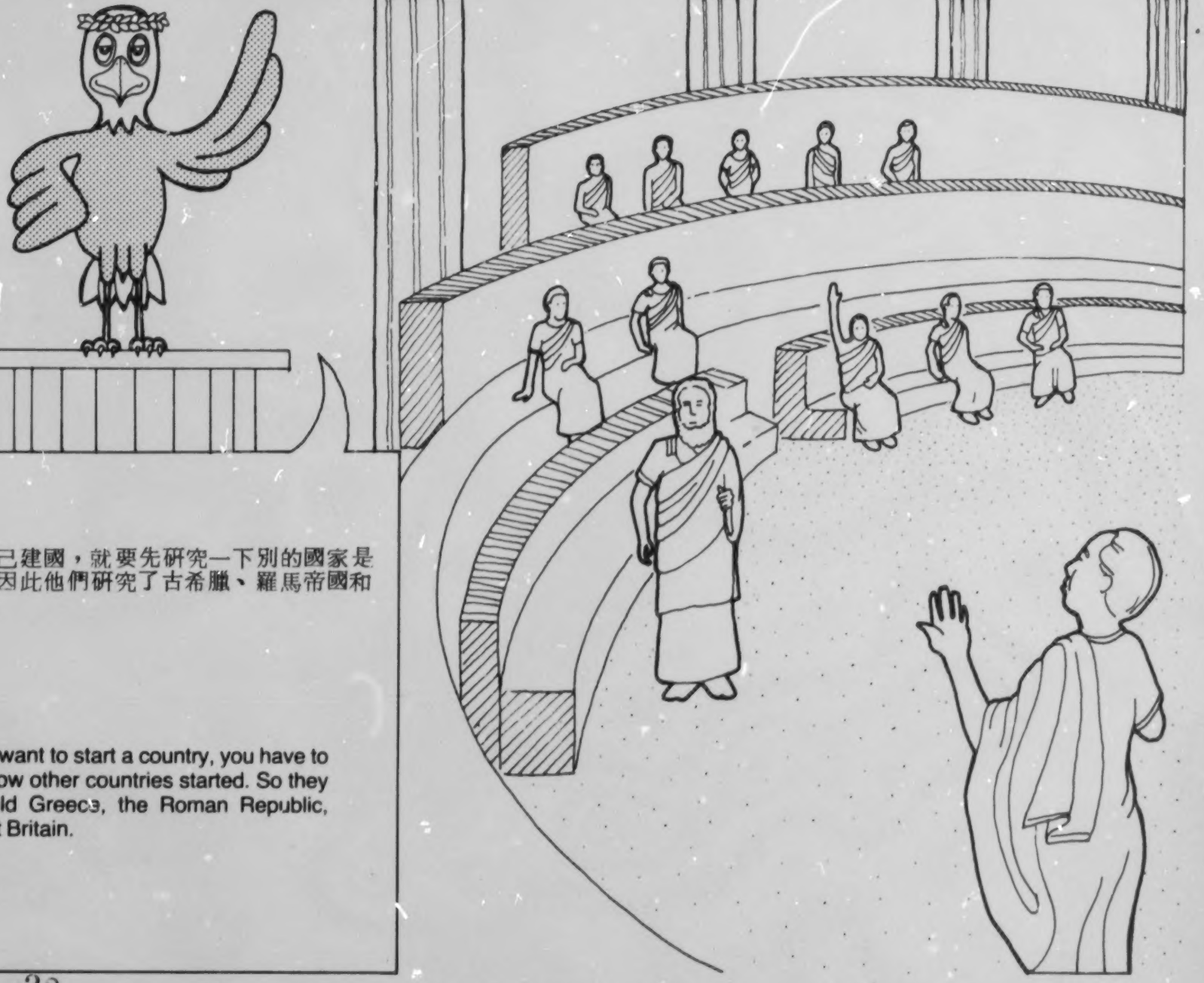
你可以採取古代日本的制度：天皇是唯一的領袖。
Or you could run a country the way the Japanese did. They had an emperor, and he was the only boss.

你也可以採取現代中國的制度：一切歸人民共有。

Or you could run things the way they do in China today. Everybody owns everything.

那時美國的建國者可辛苦了！他們一天到晚爭論，人人對政府的看法都不同。他們的看法，到底是哪裡來的呢？

These people who got together had a hard time. They talked and argued for months. Everybody had different ideas about government. Where did they get their ideas?



要自己建國，就要先研究一下別的國家是怎樣的。因此他們研究了古希臘、羅馬帝國和英國。

If you want to start a country, you have to find out how other countries started. So they studied old Greece, the Roman Republic, and Great Britain.

24

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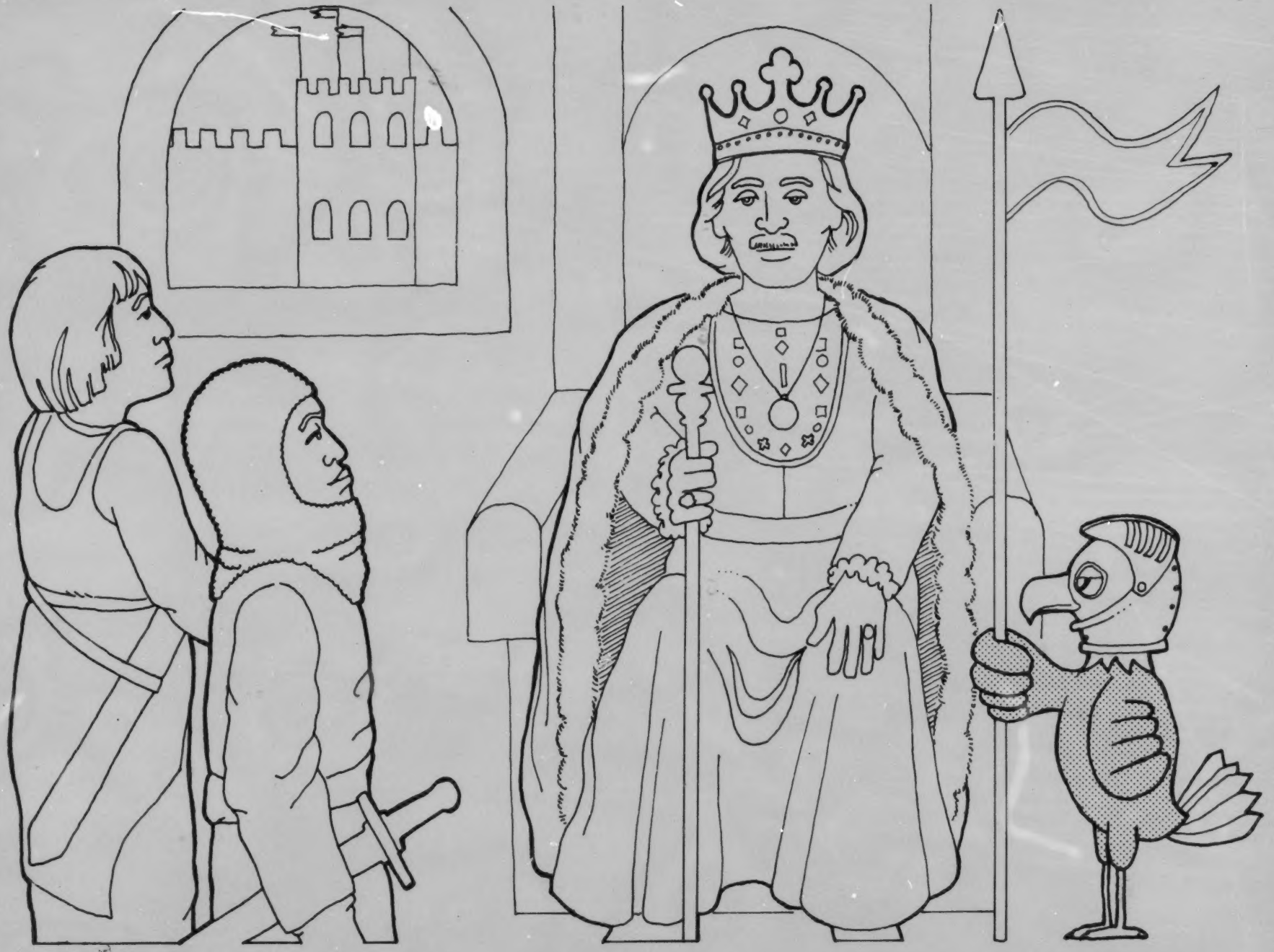
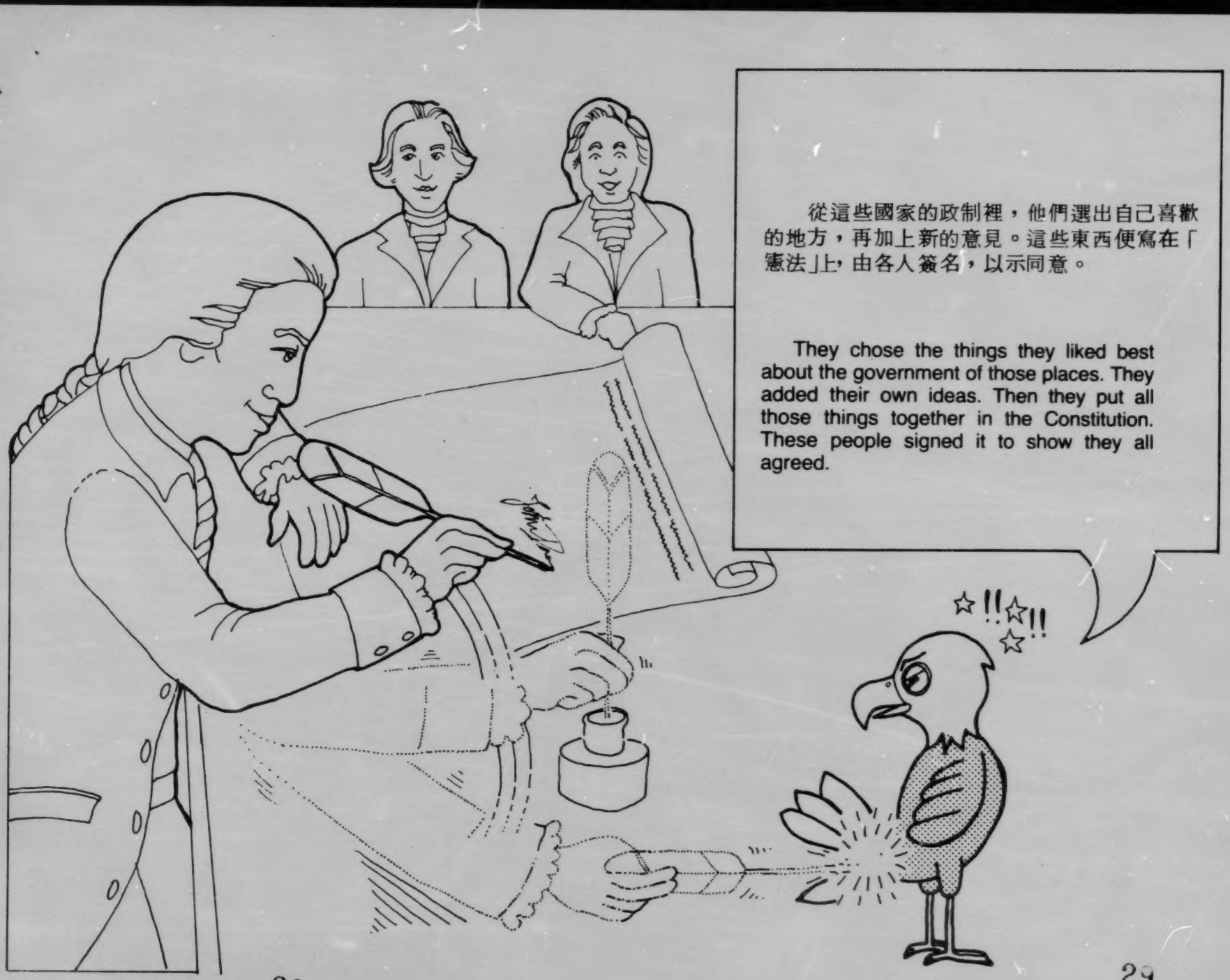
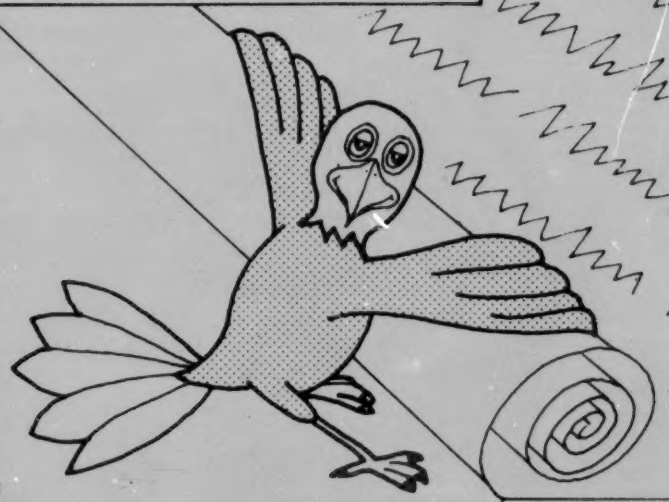



從這些國家的政制裡，他們選出自己喜歡的地方，再加上新的意見。這些東西便寫在「憲法」上，由各人簽名，以示同意。
They chose the things they liked best about the government of those places. They added their own ideas. Then they put all those things together in the Constitution. These people signed it to show they all agreed.

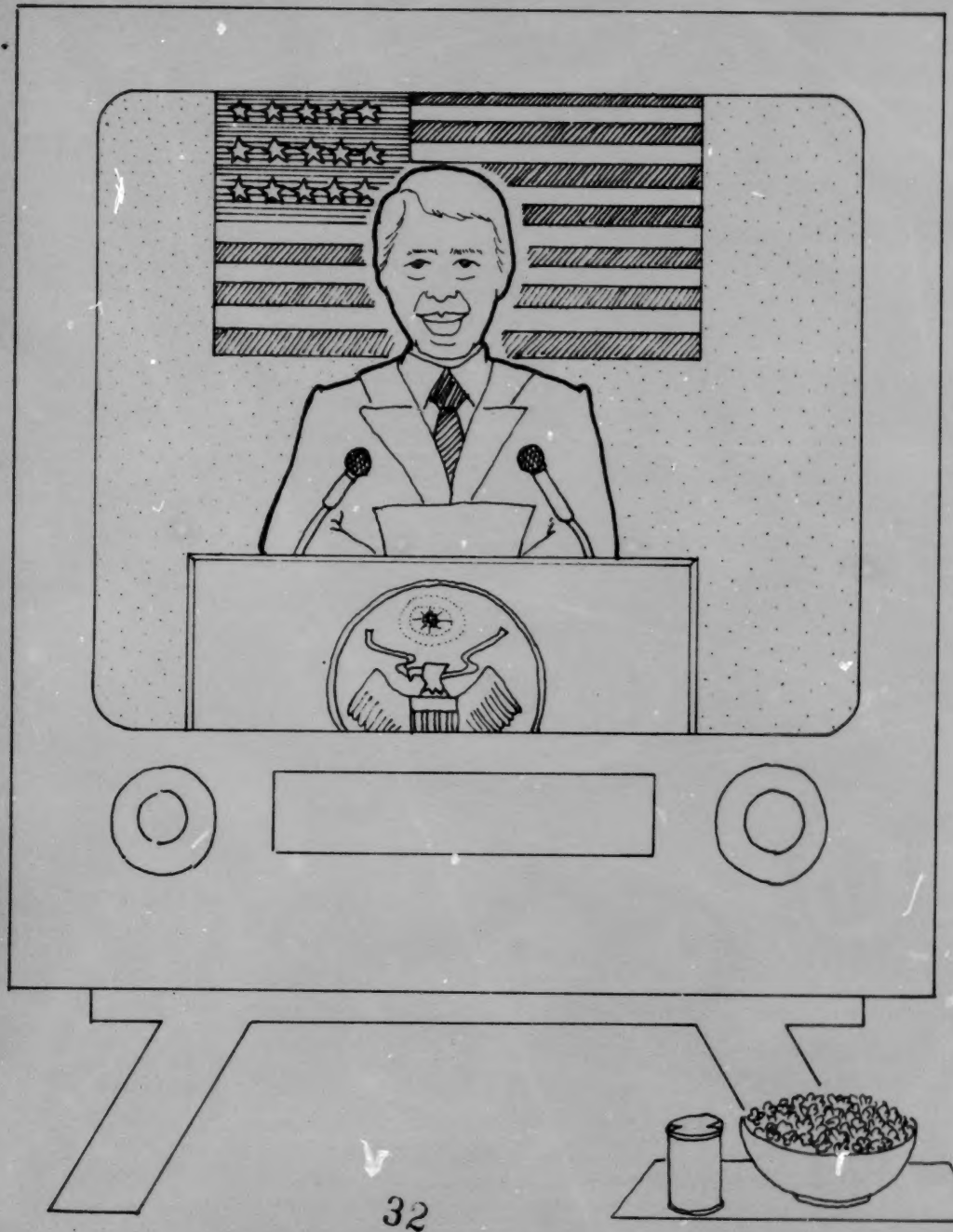
憲法是全國最高的法律，說明了重要的事情，例如國家怎樣管理，由誰管理等等。憲法說美國的政府有三個部份。

The Constitution is the highest law of the land. It tells how the country should be run, who should be in charge, and what rights people have. The Constitution says the government of the United States has three parts:



We the People

Article I



行政部有總統和副總統，他們負責政府的日常事務，保證法律得到遵守。

The EXECUTIVE branch, where the President, the Vice President, and their helpers work, runs the government from day to day, making sure the laws are followed.

32

33

法律由立法部訂立。立法部包括了參議員和衆議員。

The LEGISLATIVE branch, made up of the Senators and Representatives, makes the laws.

司法部由法官組成。他們保證法律對人人都公平。
The JUDICIAL branch, with all the judges, makes sure the laws are fair to everybody.

這三個部門互相監督，大家都要遵守法律。

These three branches check up on each other. They all have to follow the law.

以上的政府人員，由其他的人民選出來；人民如果不滿意他們的做法，可以團結起來改變現況。
All those people are chosen to run the government for the rest of the people. If the people don't like the way things are going, they can get together and change things.
PETITION
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41

這就是美國立國的經過，這是很久以前的事了。管理一個國家，應該是爲了人民。在這個國家裡，你就是人民的一份子。

A country should be run for the people in it. In this country, that includes you.

44

以後你見到我，便該想起我的說話。再見!

Remember that whenever you see me. Bye!

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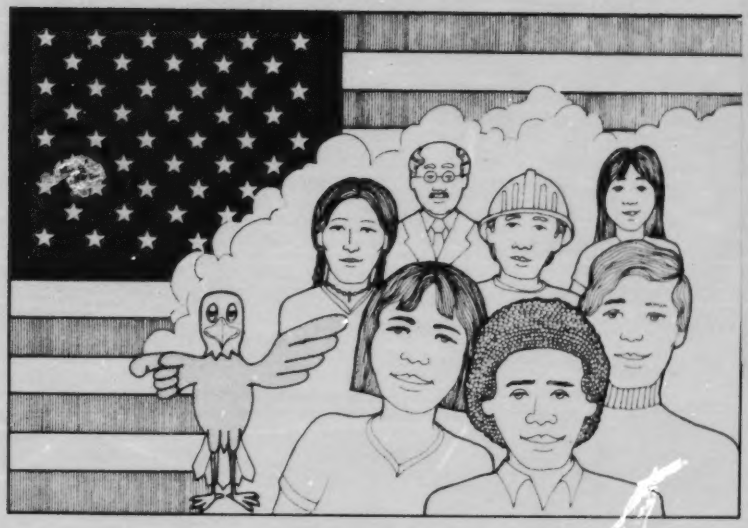

ANG ATING PAMAHALAAN
OUR GOVERNMENT

written by Pio DeCano II
illustrated by Wes Senzaki

ASIAN AMERICAN BILINGUAL CENTER
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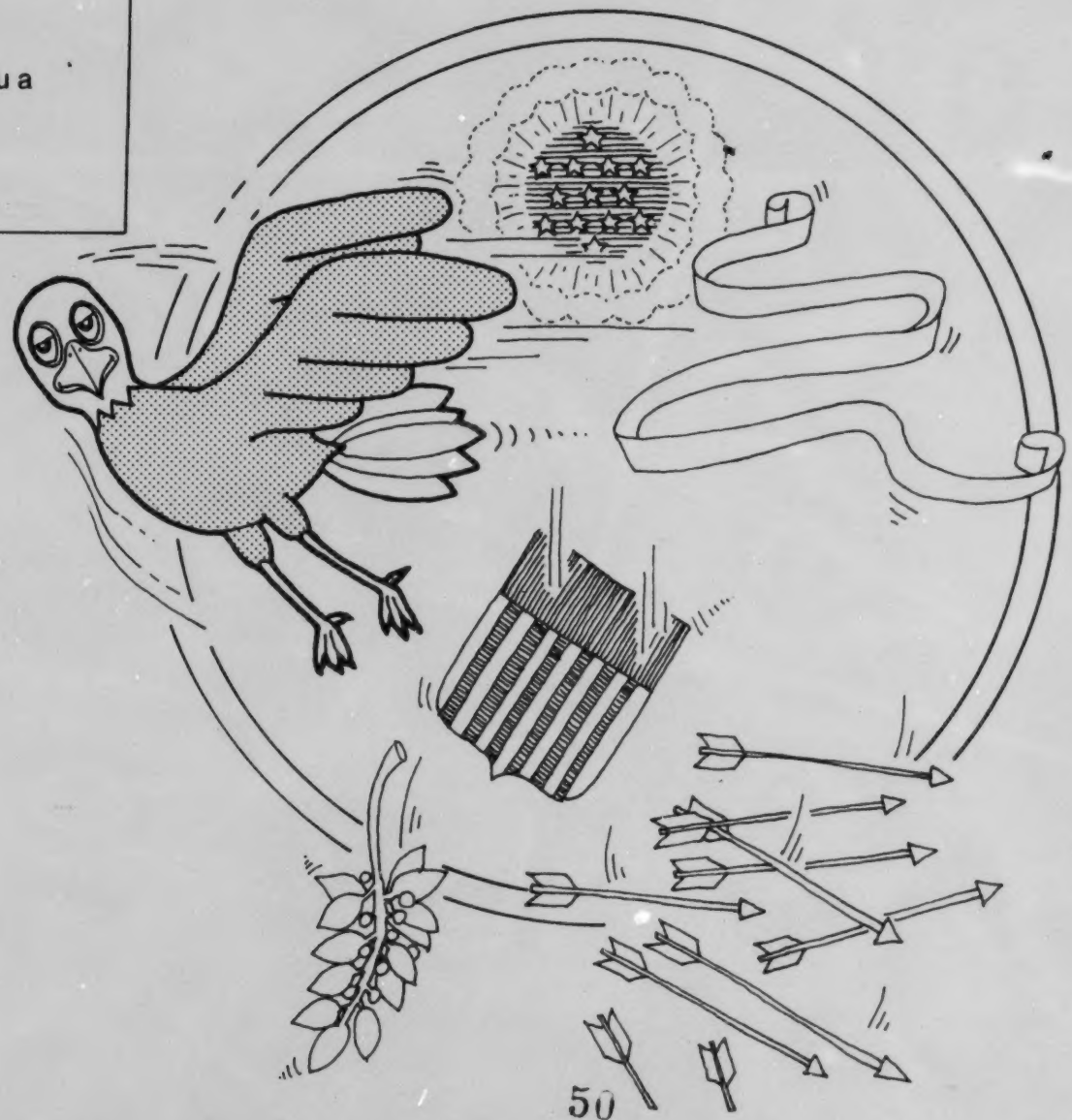
Kumusta! Ako si Agilang Eddie. May kuwento ako para sa iyo.

Hi! I'm Eddie the Eagle. Let me tell you a story.



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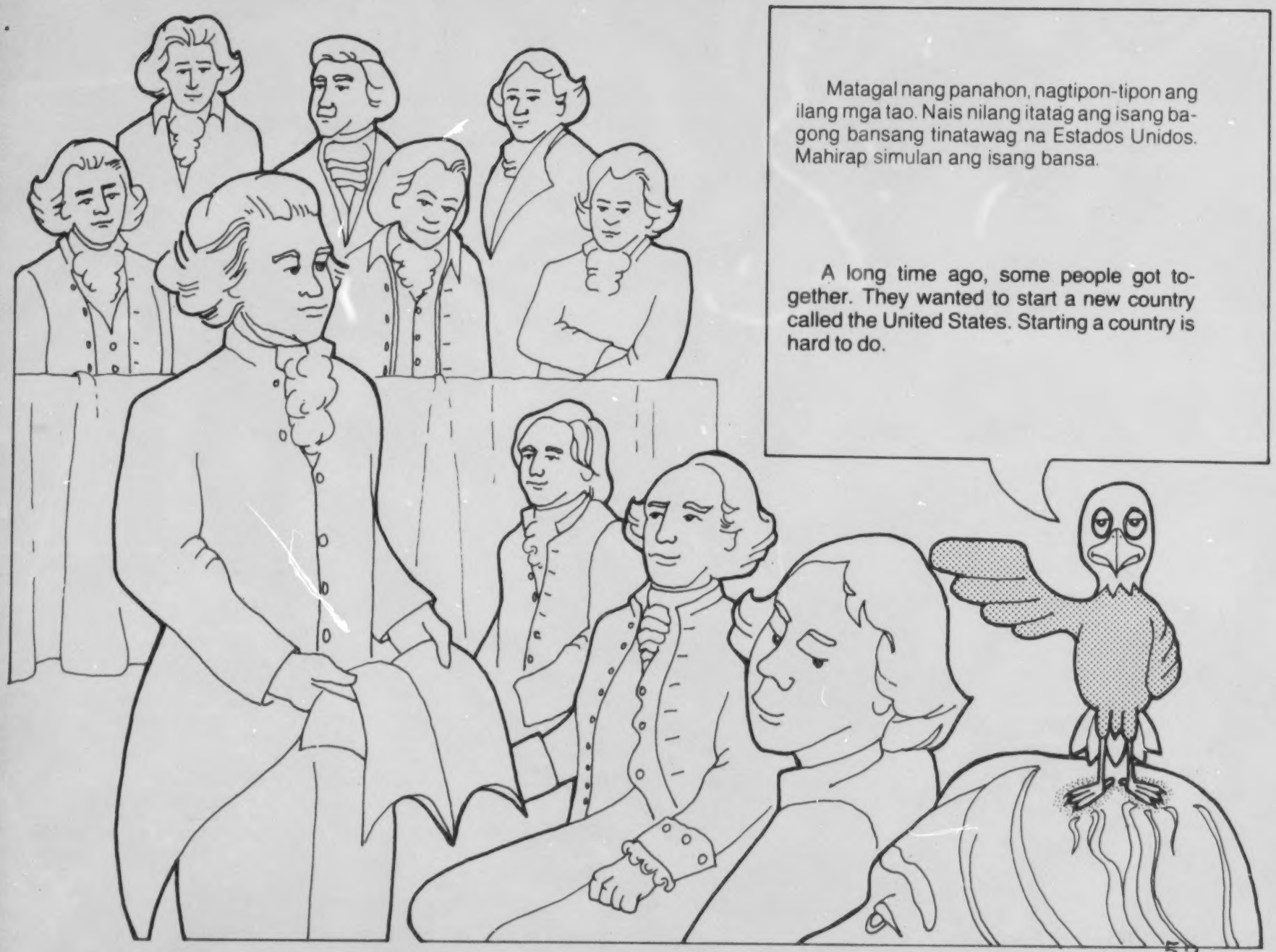
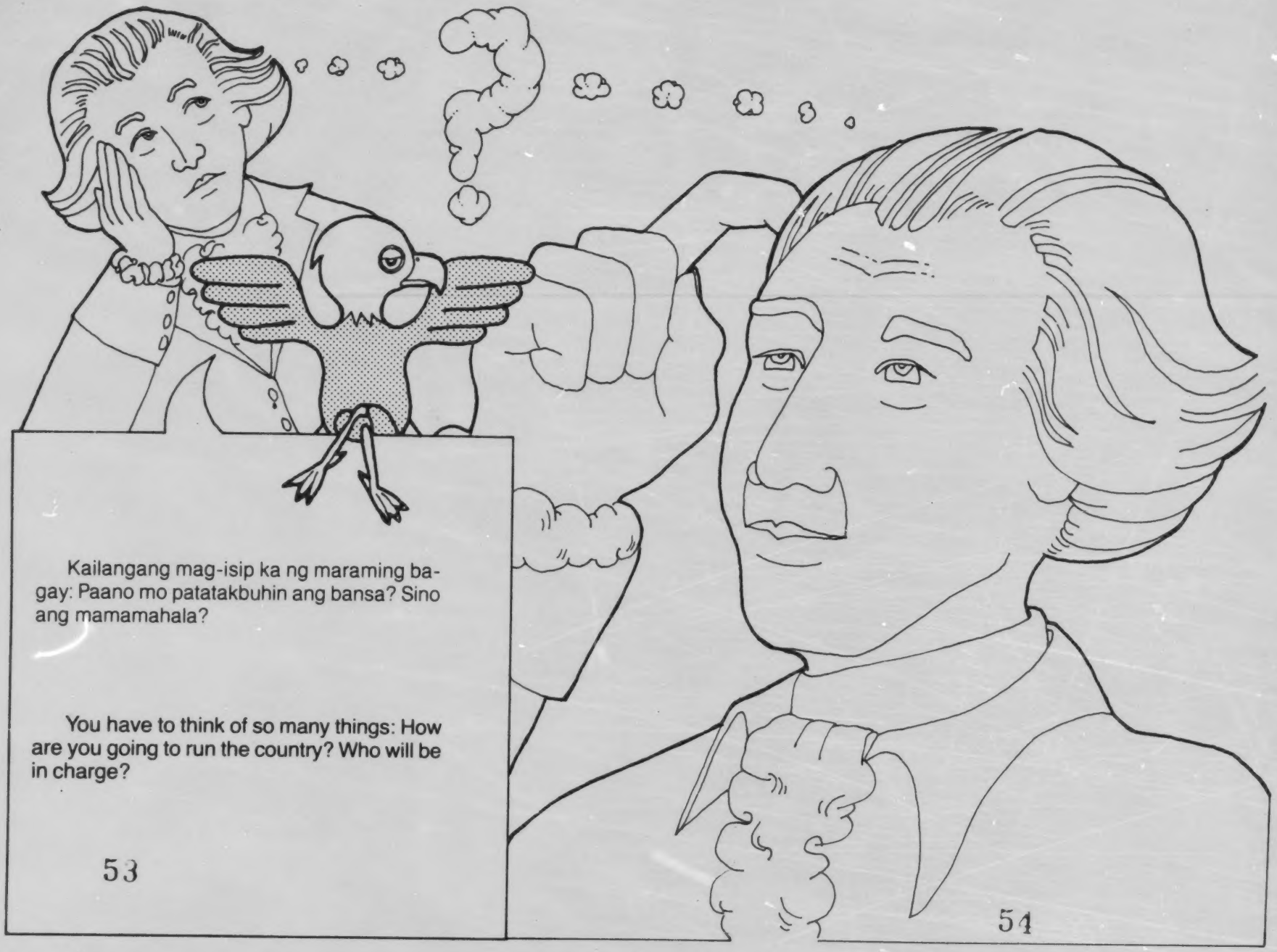

Matagal nang panahon, nagtipon-tipon ang ilang mga tao. Nais nilang itatag ang isang bagong bansang tinatawag na Estados Unidos. Mahirap simulan ang isang bansa.
A long time ago, some people got together. They wanted to start a new country called the United States. Starting a country is hard to do.

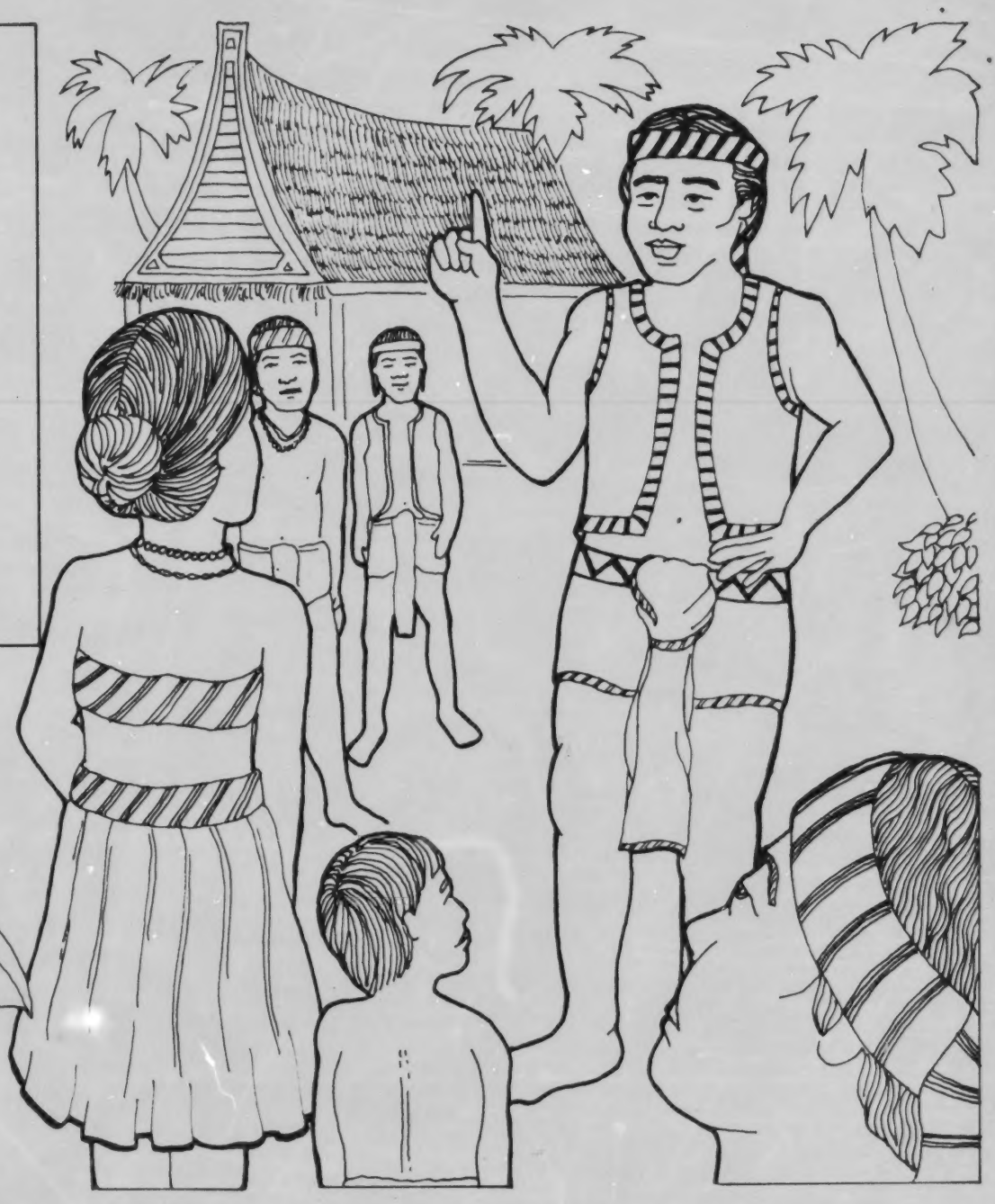

Kailangang mag-isip ka ng maraming bagay: Paano mo patatakbuhin ang bansa? Sino ang mamamahala?
You have to think of so many things: How are you going to run the country? Who will be in charge?
53
54

Maaaring patakbuhin ang isang bansa sa iba't ibang paraan. Ang pagpapatakbo ng isang bansa ay depende sa klase ng pamahalaang pinili mo.

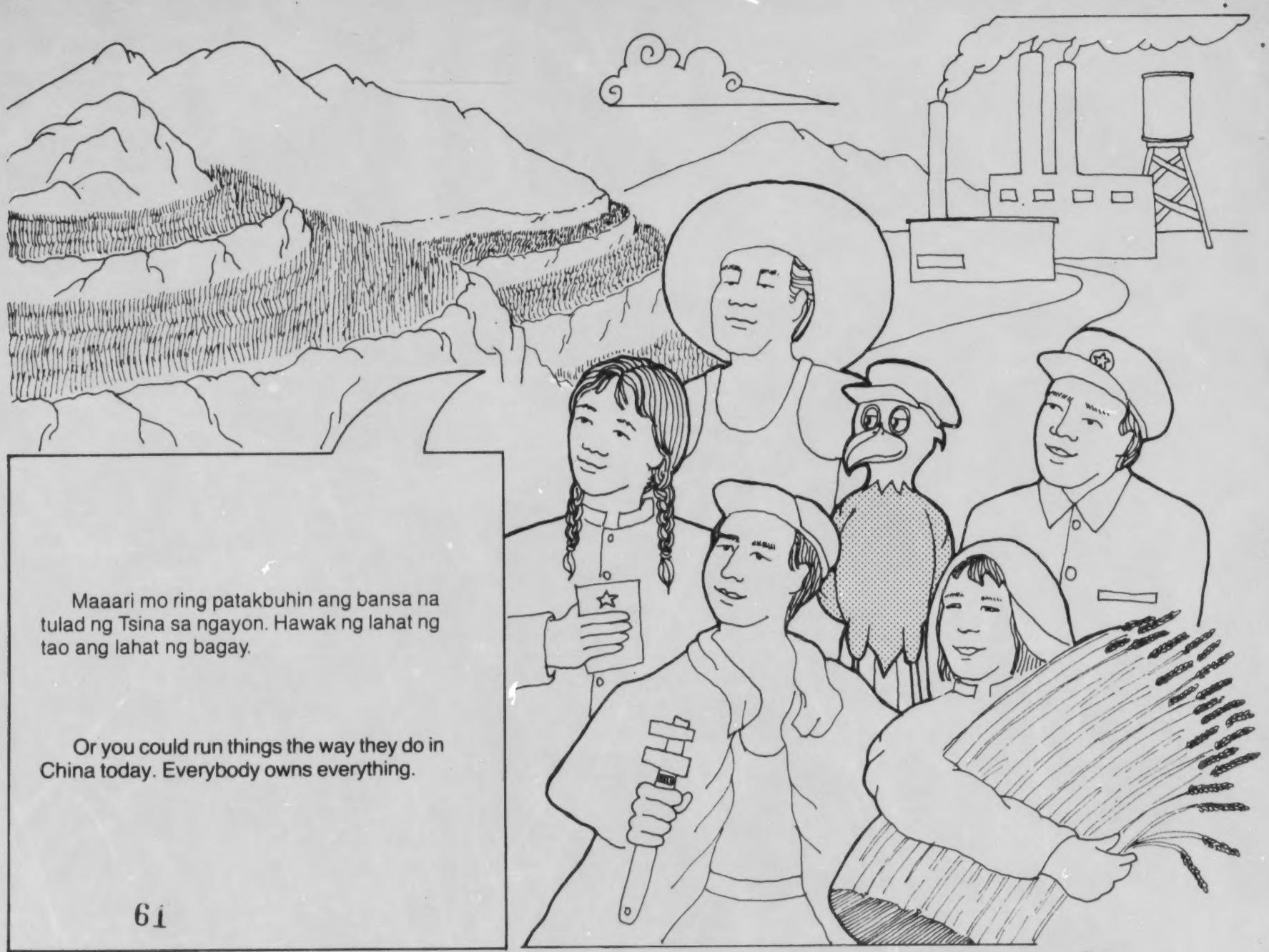
You can run a country in many different ways. The way you run a country depends on the kind of government you choose.

Maaaring patakbuhin ang bansa na tulad ng ginawa nila sa Pilipinas noong unang panahon. Ang bawat bayan, na tinatawag na baranggay, ay may sariling pinuno.

You can run things the way people did in the Philippines long ago. Each town, called a barangay, had its own leader.



Maaari mo ring patakbuhin ang isang bansa na tulad ng sa Hapon. May emperador sila, at siya lamang ang amo.
Or you could run a country the way the Japanese did. They had an emperor, and he was the only boss.



Maaari mo ring patakbuhin ang bansa na tulad ng Tsina sa ngayon. Hawak ng lahat ng tao ang lahat ng bagay.

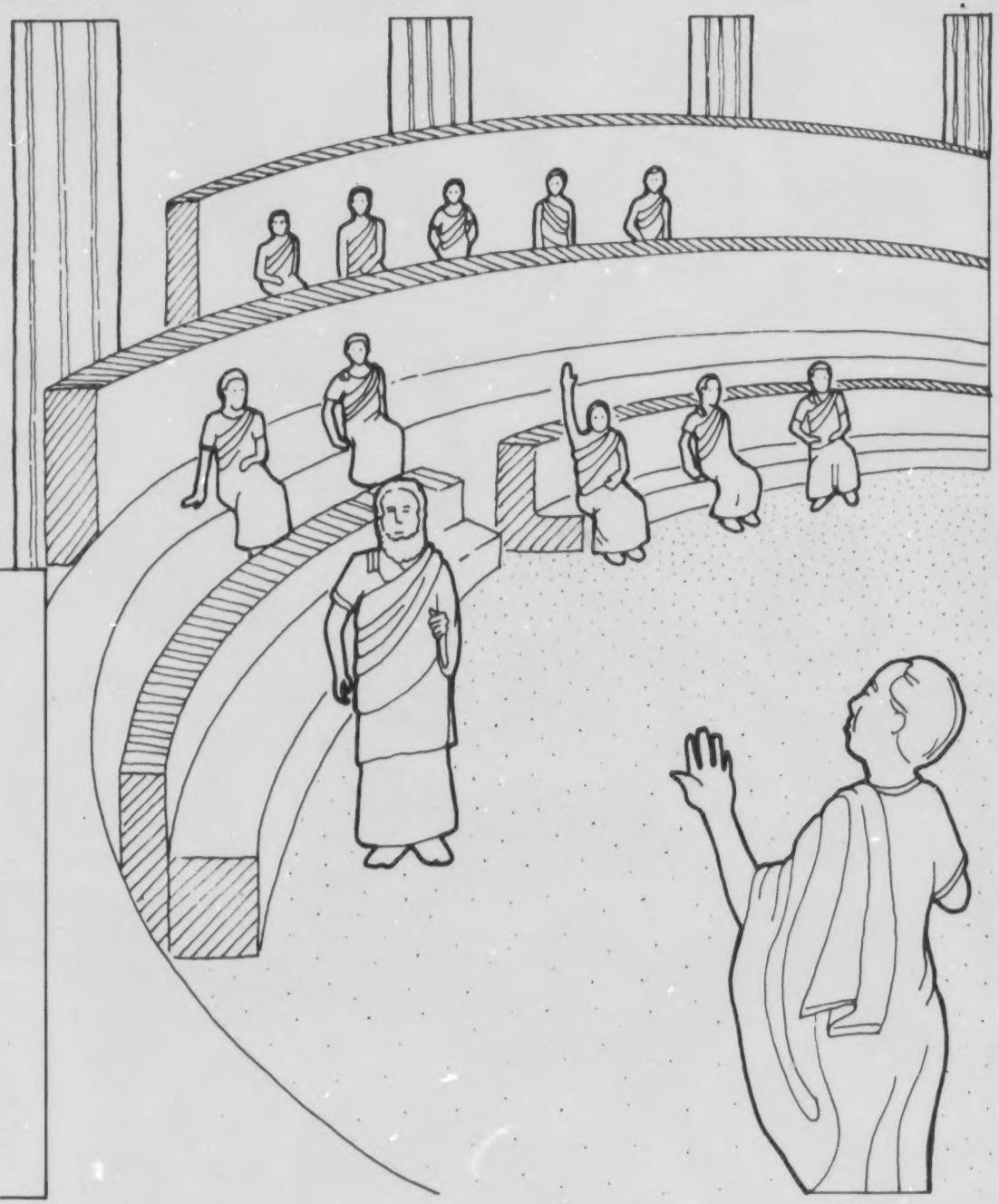
Or you could run things the way they do in China today. Everybody owns everything.

Nahirapan ang mga taong itong nagtipon-tipon. Nag-usap sila at nagpaliwanagan buong araw. Ang lahat ay may iba't ibang palagay tungkol sa pamahalaan. Saan nila kinuha ang lahat ng kanilang mga palagay?

These people who got together had a hard time. They talked and argued for months. Everybody had different ideas about government. Where did they get their ideas?

Kung nais mong simulan ang isang bansa, kailangang alamin mo kung paano ito ginawa ng ibang bansa. Kaya, pinag-aralan nila ang lumang Gresya, ang Republika ng Roma at ang Gran Britanya.

If you want to start a country, you have to find out how other countries started. So they studied old Greece, the Roman Republic, and Great Britain.



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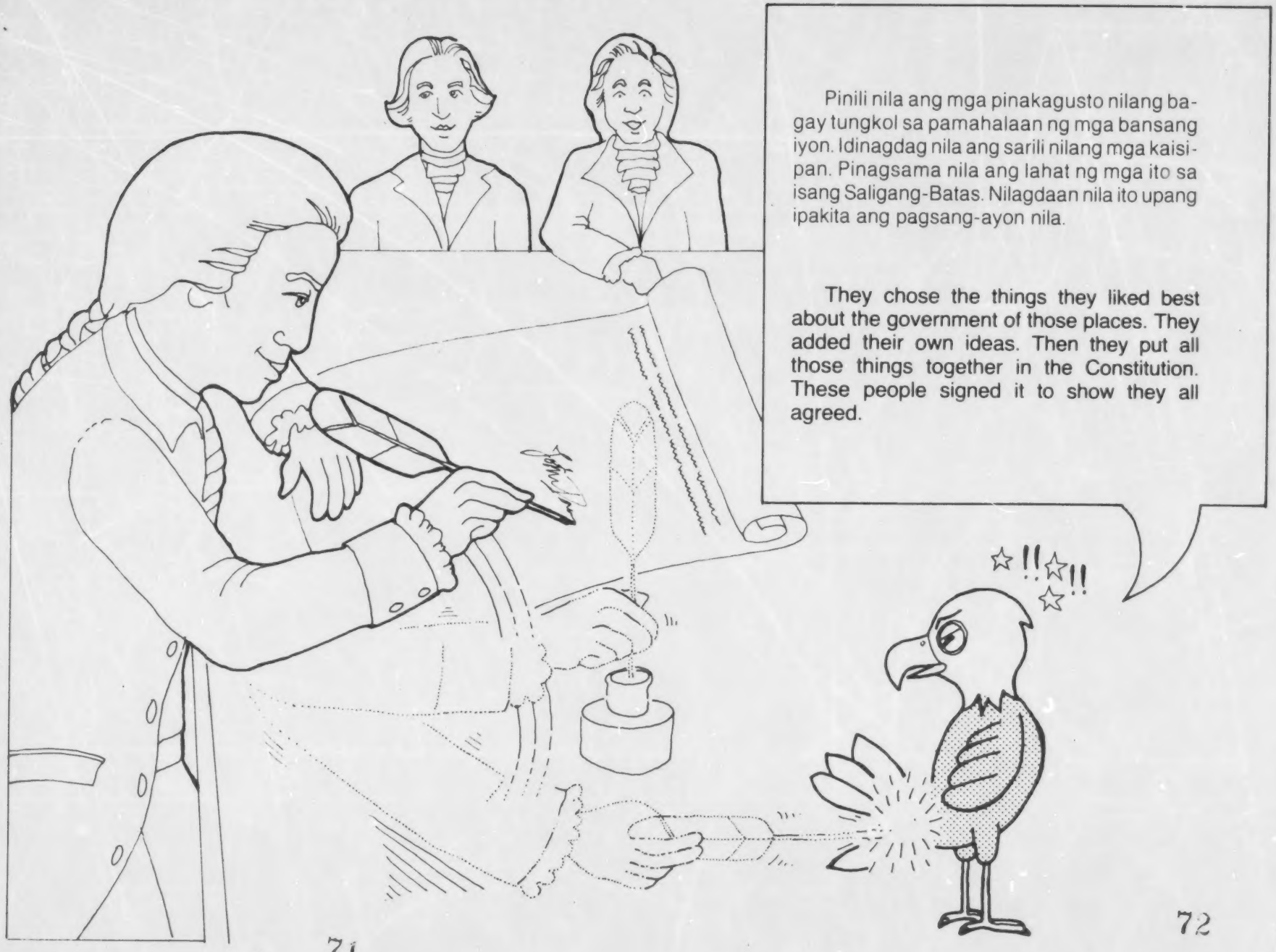
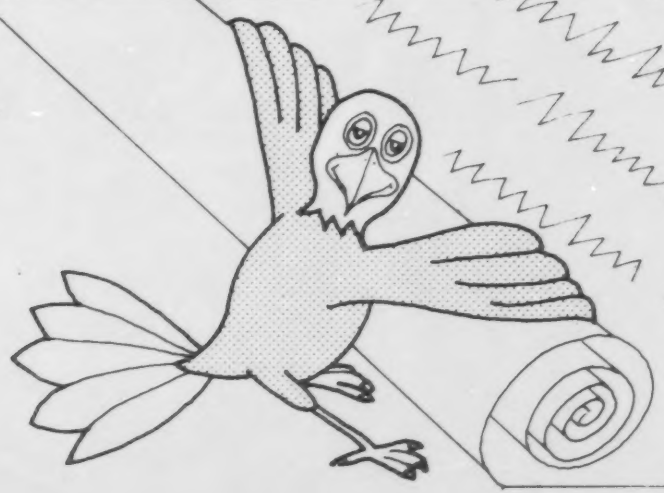

Pinili nila ang mga pinakagusto nilang bagay tungkol sa pamahalaan ng mga bansang iyon. Idinagdag nila ang sarili nilang mga kaisipan. Pinagsama nila ang lahat ng mga ito sa isang Saligang-Batas. Nilagdaan nila ito upang ipakita ang pagsang-ayon nila.
They chose the things they liked best about the government of those places. They added their own ideas. Then they put all those things together in the Constitution. These people signed it to show they all agreed.
71
72

Ang Saligang-Batas ang nangungunang batas. May mga panuto ito kung paano dapat patakbuhin ang bansa, sino ang dapat mamahala, at ang iba pang mga mahahalagang bagay. Sinabi ng Saligang-Batas na ang pamahalaan ng Estados Unidos ay may tatlong bahagi:

The Constitution is the highest law of the land. It tells how the country should be run, who should be in charge, and what rights people have. The Constitution says the government of the United States has three parts:



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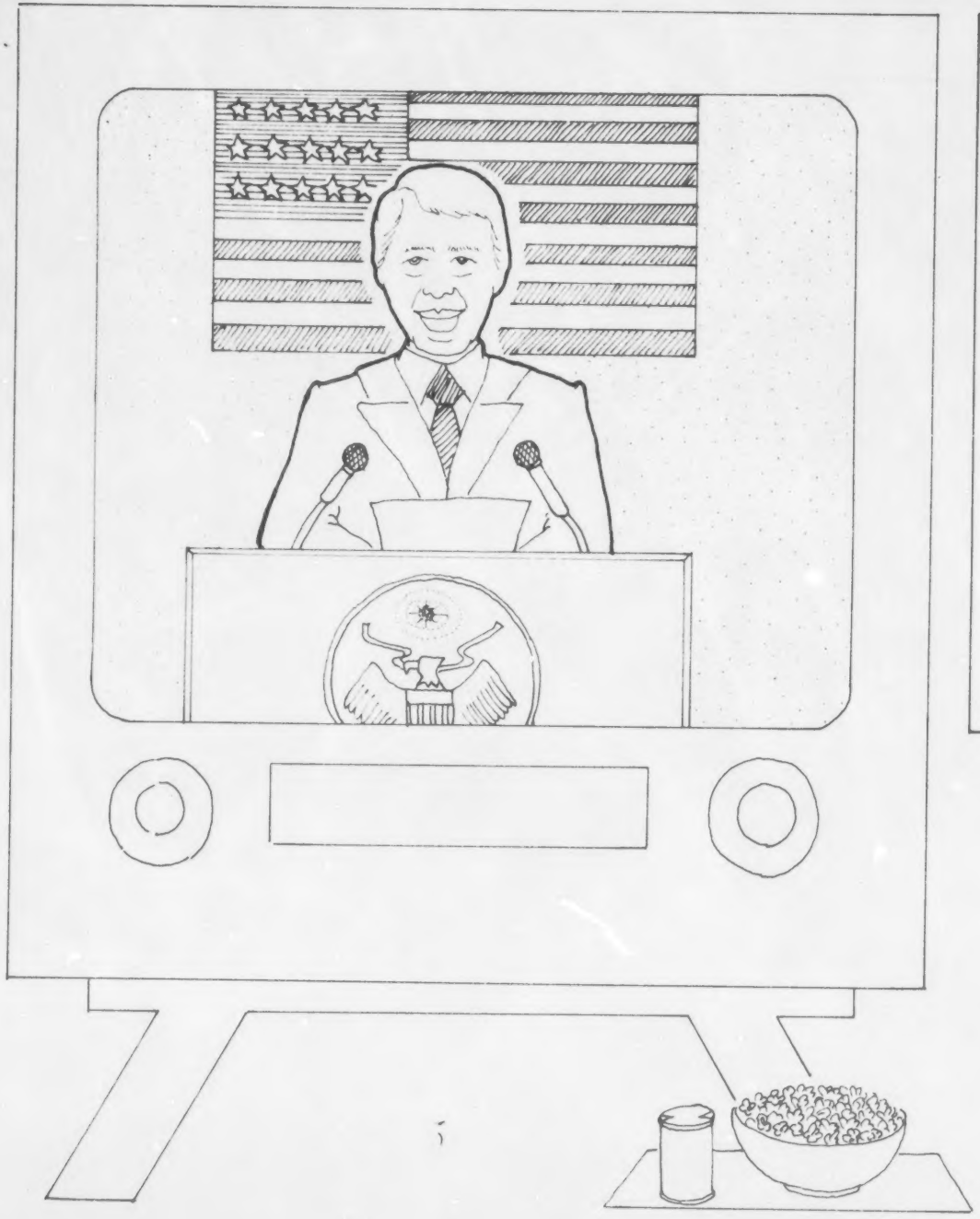
We People

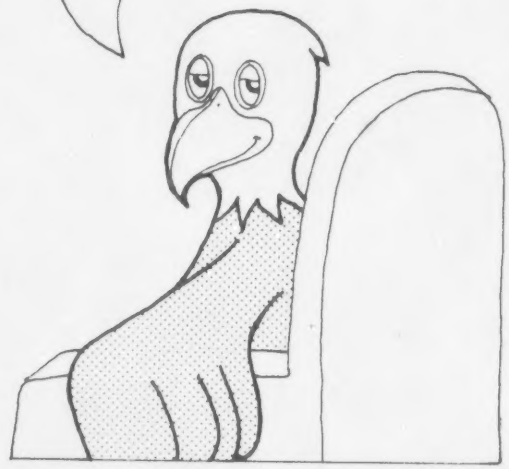
rticle I

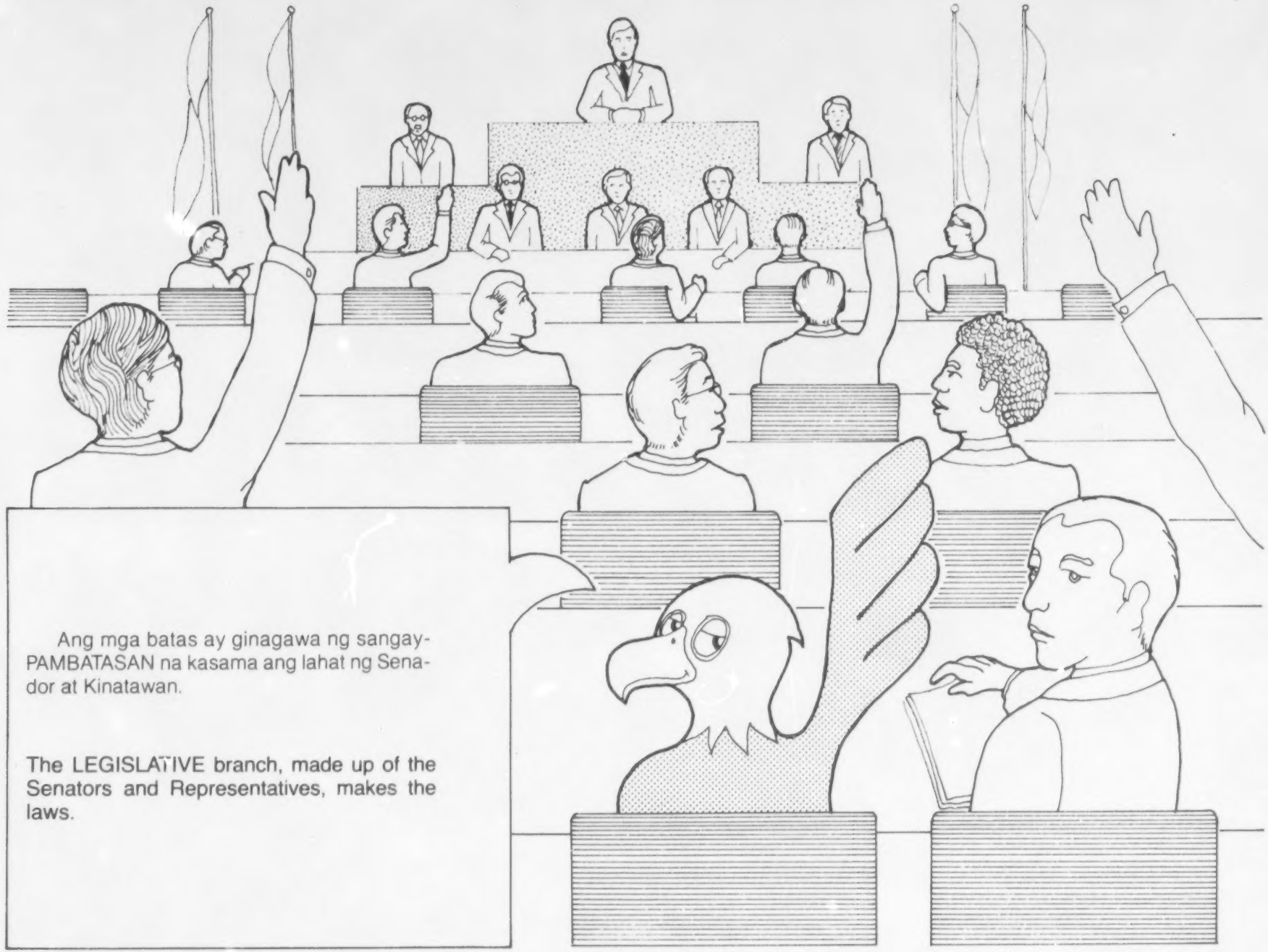
74



Ang Sangay-TAGAPAGPAGANAP na kasama ang Pangulo at ang Pangalawang-Pangulo. Ang mga taong ito ang nagpapatakbo ng pamahalaan sa araw-araw, at tinitiyak na nasusunod ang mga batas.

The EXECUTIVE branch, where the President, the Vice President, and their helpers work, runs the government from day to day, making sure the laws are followed.




Ang mga batas ay ginagawa ng sangay-PAMBATASAN na kasama ang lahat ng Senador at Kinatawan.
The LEGISLATIVE branch, made up of the Senators and Representatives, makes the laws.

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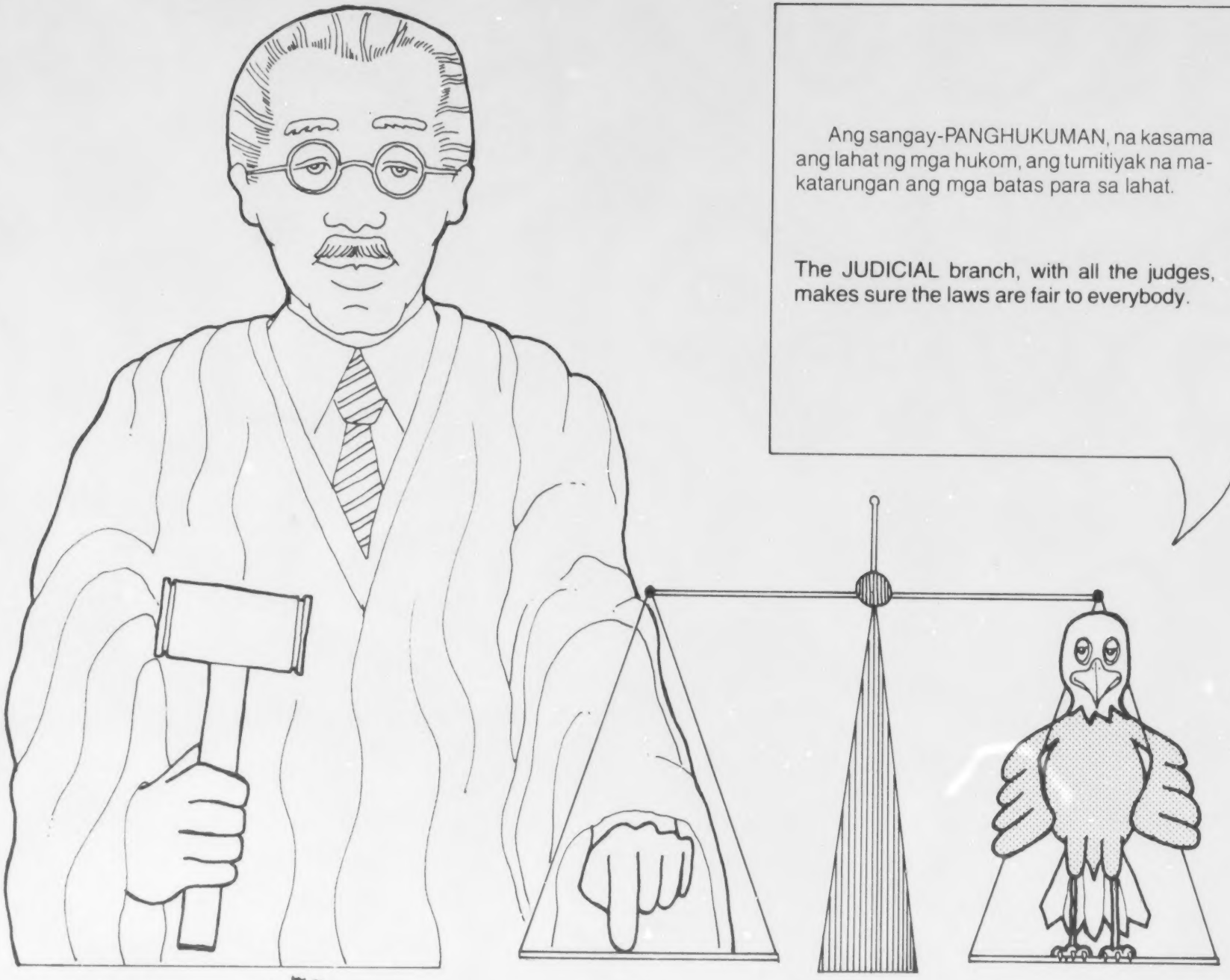

Ang sangay-PANGHUKUMAN, na kasama ang lahat ng mga hukom, ang tumitiyak na makatarungan ang mga batas para sa lahat.
The JUDICIAL branch, with all the judges, makes sure the laws are fair to everybody.

Sinisiyasat ng tatlong sangay na ito ang isa't isa. Kailangang sundin nilang lahat ang batas.

These three branches check up on each other. They all have to follow the law.

81

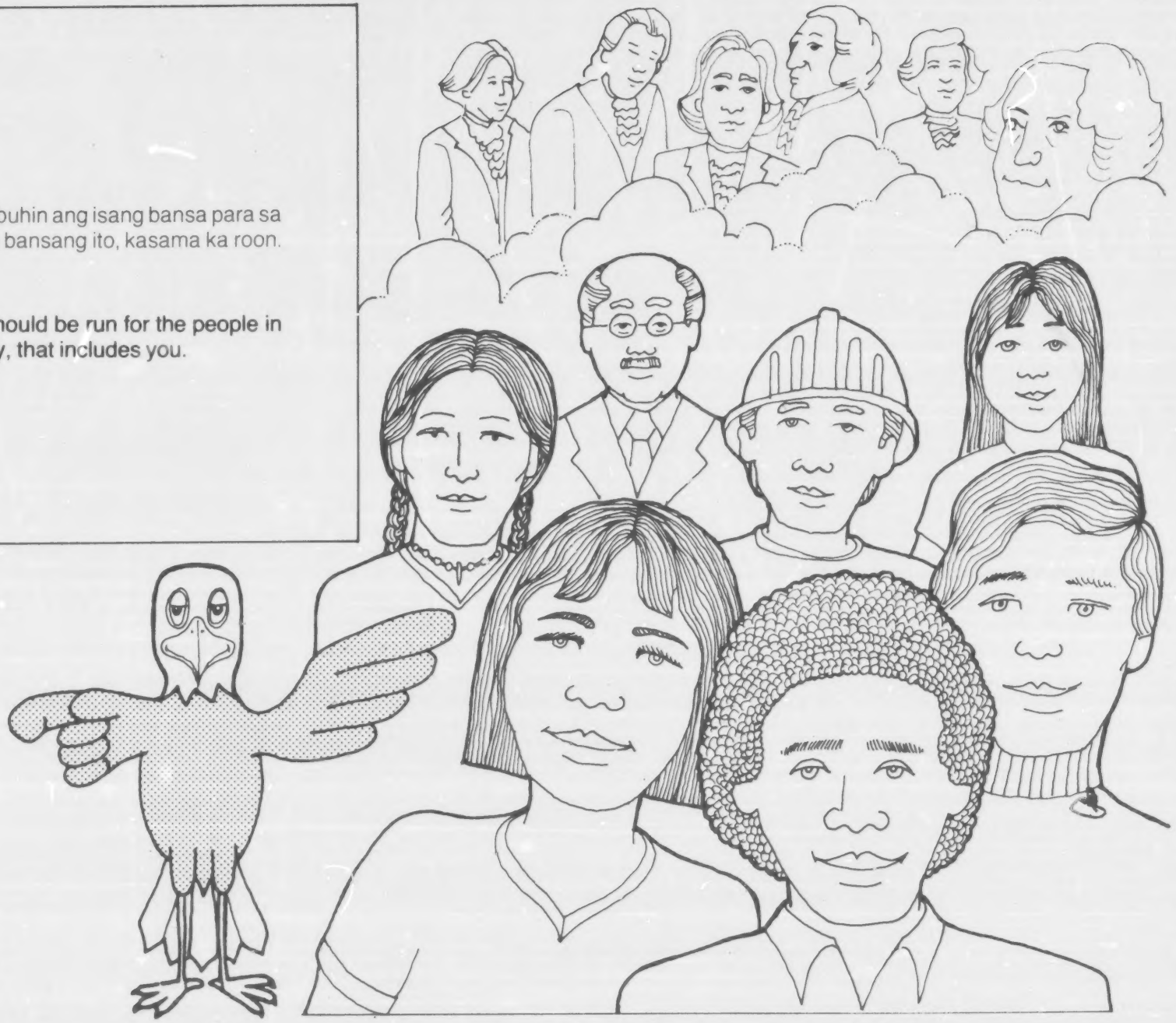
82

Pinili ang lahat ng mga taong ito upang pa-takbuhin ang pamahalaan para sa madla. Kung ayaw ng mga tao ang mga nangyayari, maaari silang magkaisa at ibahin ang takbo ng bayan.

All those people are chosen to run the government for the rest of the people. If the people don't like the way things are going, they can get together and change things.

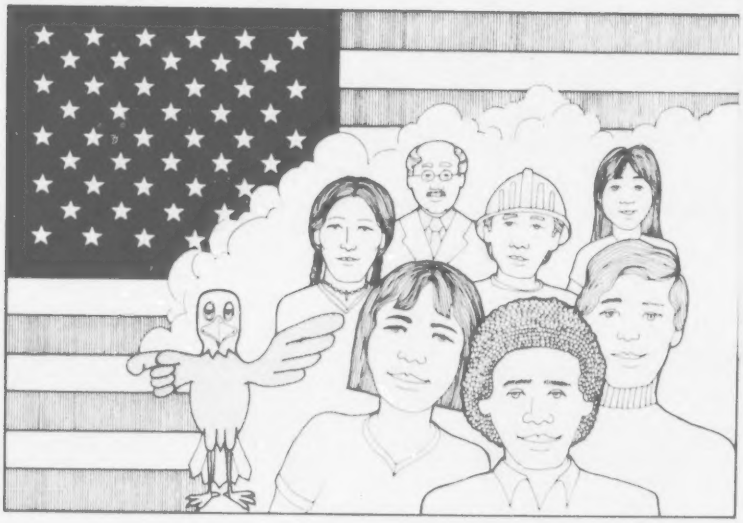
Dapat patakbuhin ang isang bansa para sa mga tao nito. Sa bansang ito, kasama ka roon.

A country should be run for the people in it. In this country, that includes you.



Tandaan mo iyan tuwing makikita mo ako.
Paalam!

Remember that whenever you see me. Bye!



우리의 정부

OUR GOVERNMENT

written by Pio DeCano II
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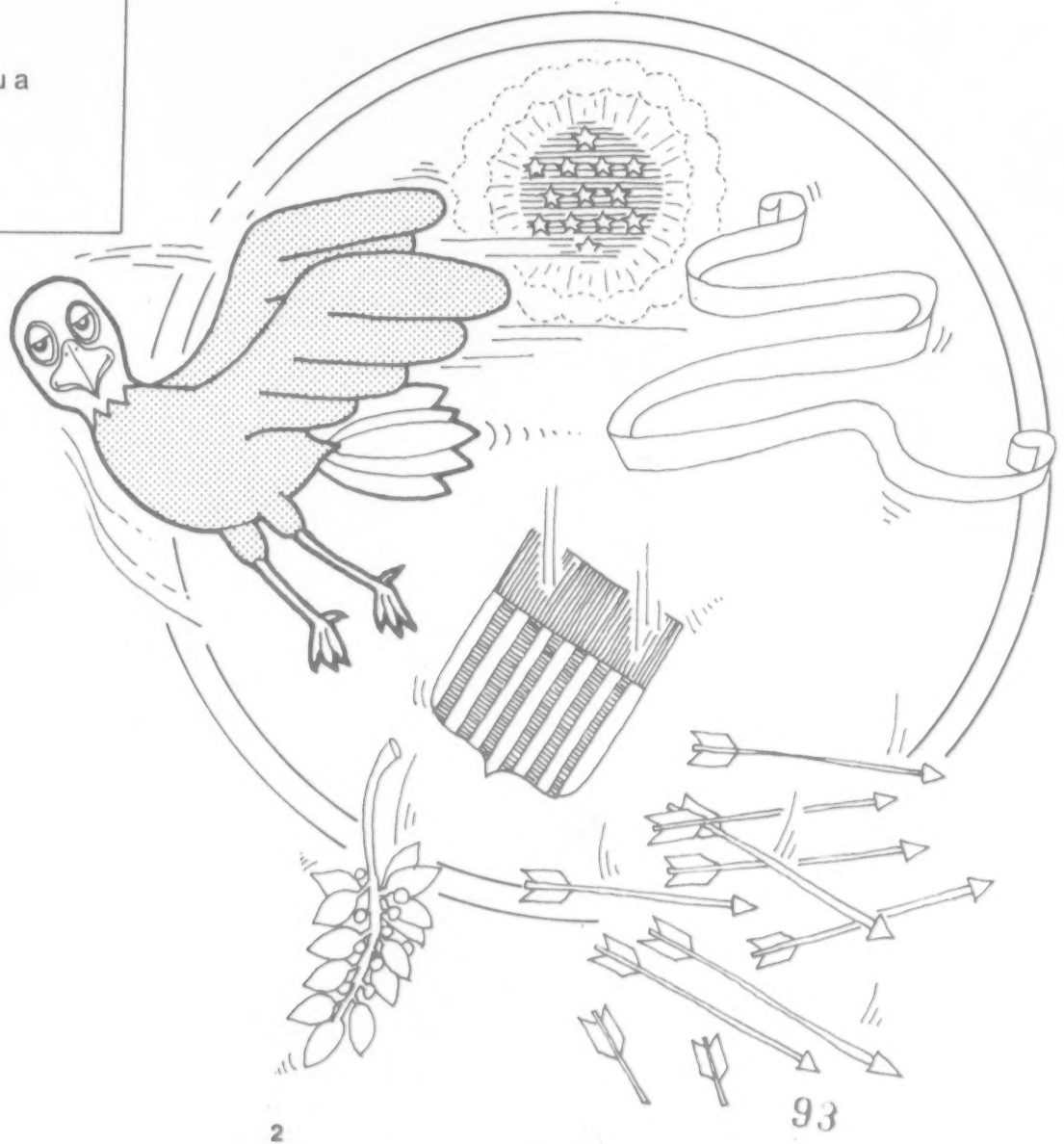
얘들아! 난 독수리 에디야. 내가 이야기를 하나 들려줄께.

Hi! I'm Eddie the Eagle. Let me tell you a story.



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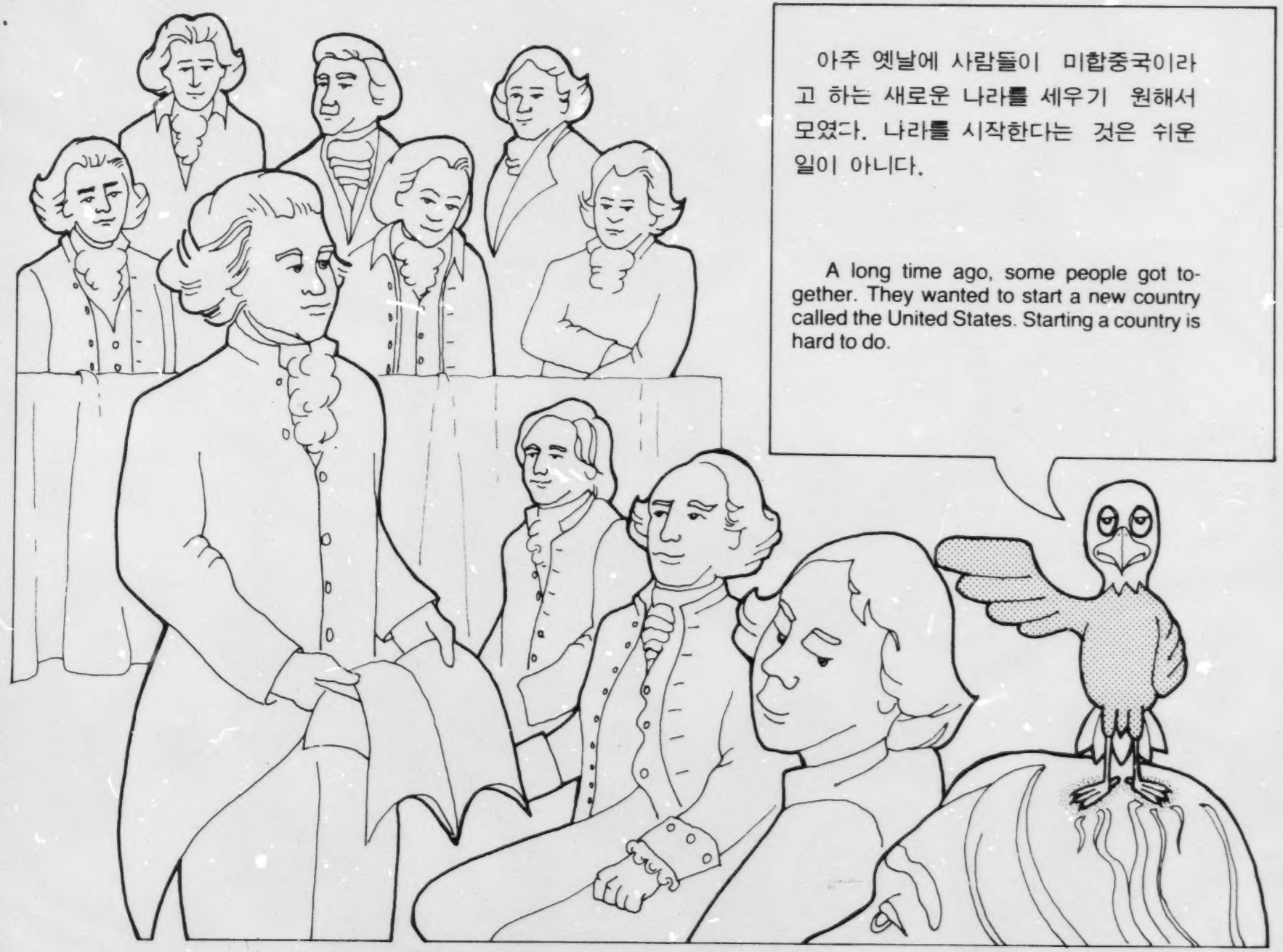

아주 옛날에 사람들이 미합중국이라고 하는 새로운 나라를 세우기 원해서 모였다. 나라를 시작한다는 것은 쉬운 일이 아니다.
A long time ago, some people got together. They wanted to start a new country called the United States. Starting a country is hard to do.

여러가지를 생각해야 한다. 나라를 어떻게 다스릴 것인가? 누가 책임을 질 것인가?

You have to think of so many things: How are you going to run the country? Who will be in charge?

96

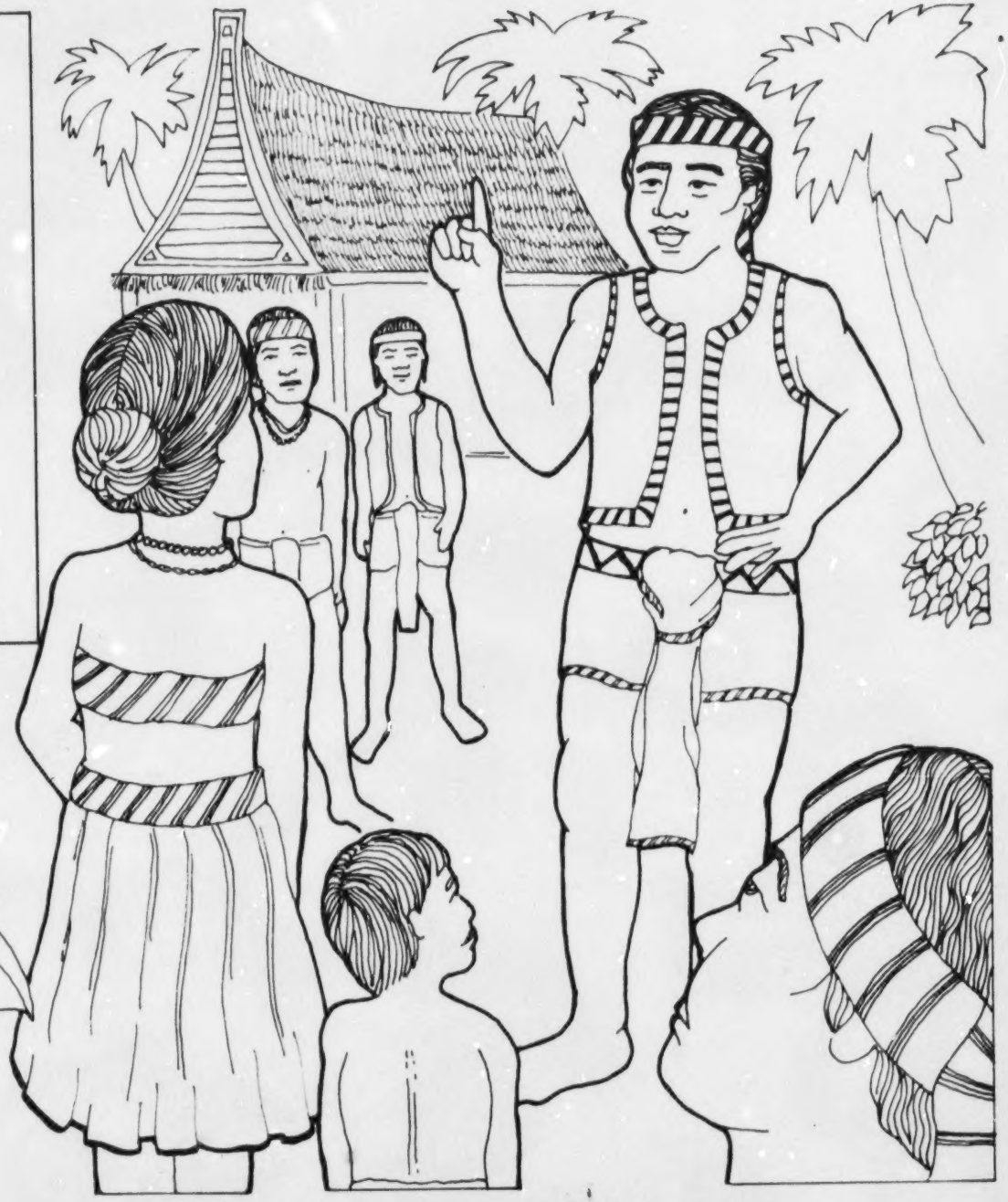
97

나라를 다스리는데는 여러가지 방법이 있다. 어떻게 나라를 다스리느냐는 그 국민이 어떤 형태의 정부를 택하느냐에 달려 있다.

You can run a country in many different ways. The way you run a country depends on the kind of government you choose.

옛날에 필리핀에서 한 것처럼 나라를 운영할 수도 있다. 바랑게이라고 불리는 각마을에 각기 마을의 지도자가 있었다.

You can run things the way people did in the Philippines long ago. Each town, called a barangay, had its own leader.



그렇지 않으면 일본서 한 것처럼 나라를 운영할 수도 있다. 일본엔 황제가 있었고 그가 오직 하나의 통치자였다.
Or you could run a country the way the Japanese did. They had an emperor, and he was the only boss.

102

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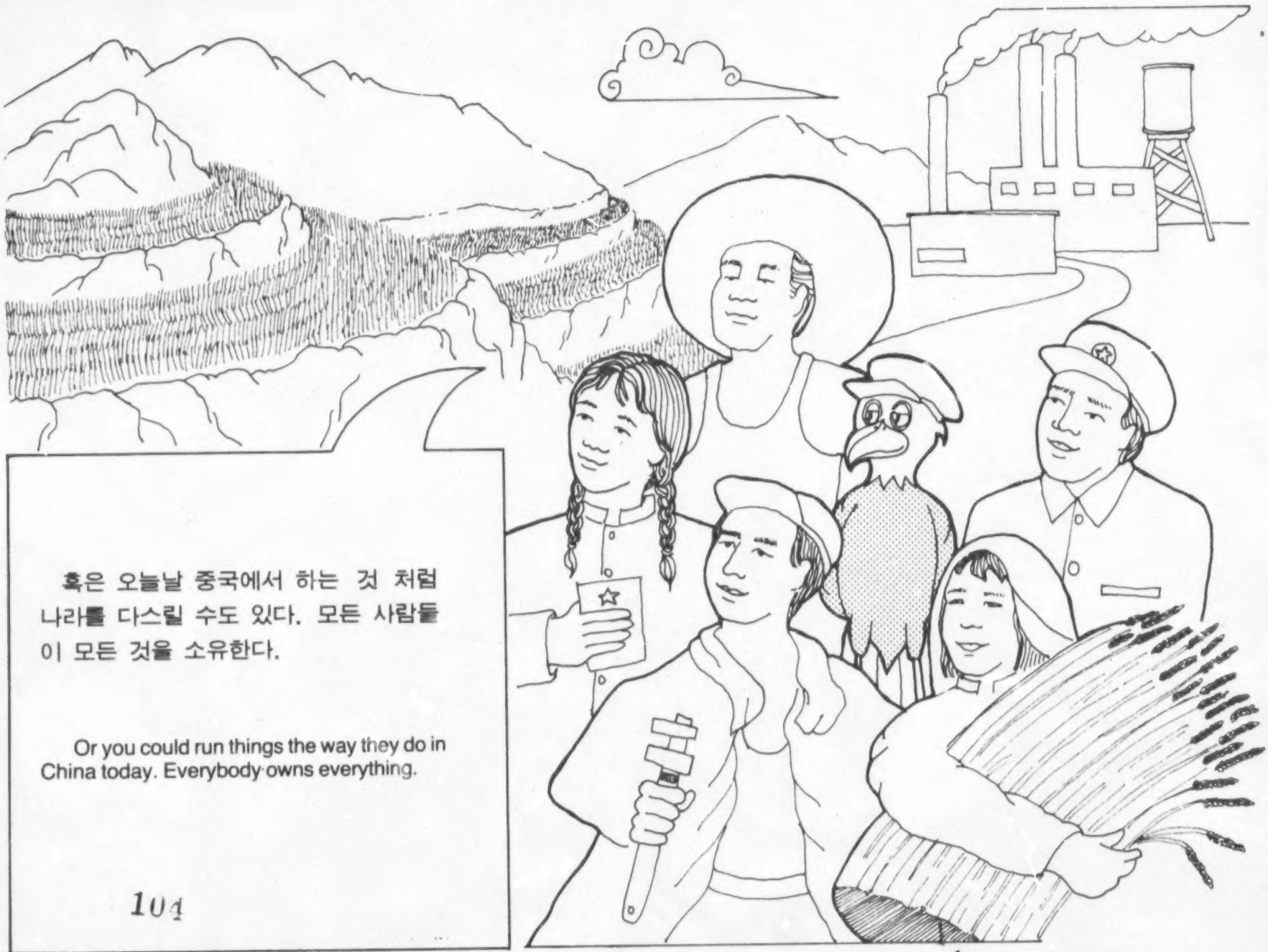


혹은 오늘날 중국에서 하는 것 처럼 나라를 다스릴 수도 있다. 모든 사람들이 모든 것을 소유한다.

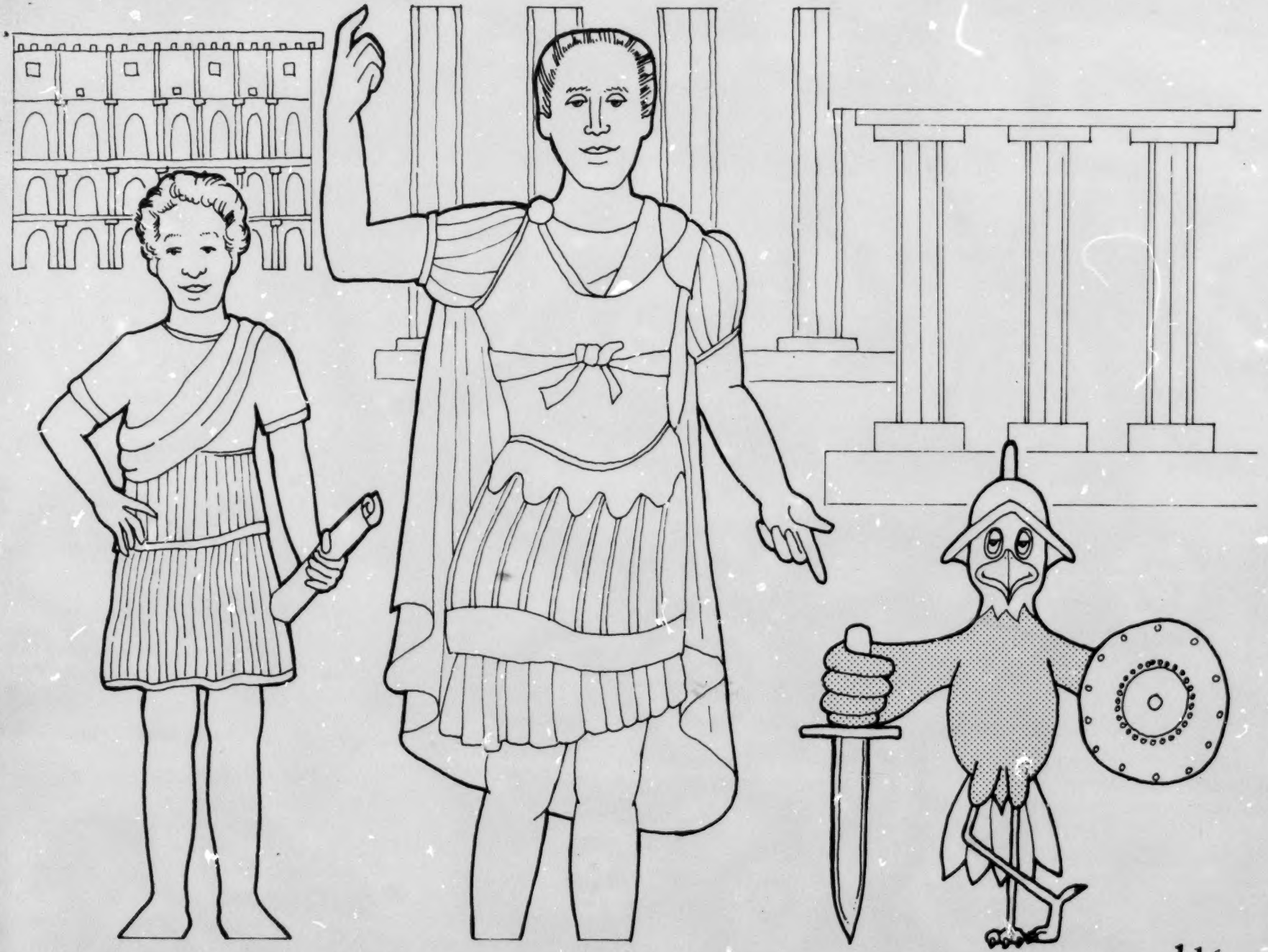
Or you could run things the way they do in China today. Everybody owns everything.

새 나라를 세우기 위해서 모인 사람들에게는 어려움이 많았다. 몇달을 얘기하고 논쟁을 했다. 각자가 정부의 형태에 대해 다른 생각을 가지고 있었다. 어디서 그런 생각을 얻었을까?

These people who got together had a hard time. They talked and argued for months. Everybody had different ideas about government. Where did they get their ideas?

나라를 새로 시작하려면, 다른 나라들은 어떻게 시작했는지 부터 알아야 한다. 그래서 고대희랍, 로마공화국, 그리고 대영제국을 연구했다.

If you want to start a country, you have to find out how other countries started. So they studied old Greece, the Roman Republic, and Great Britain.



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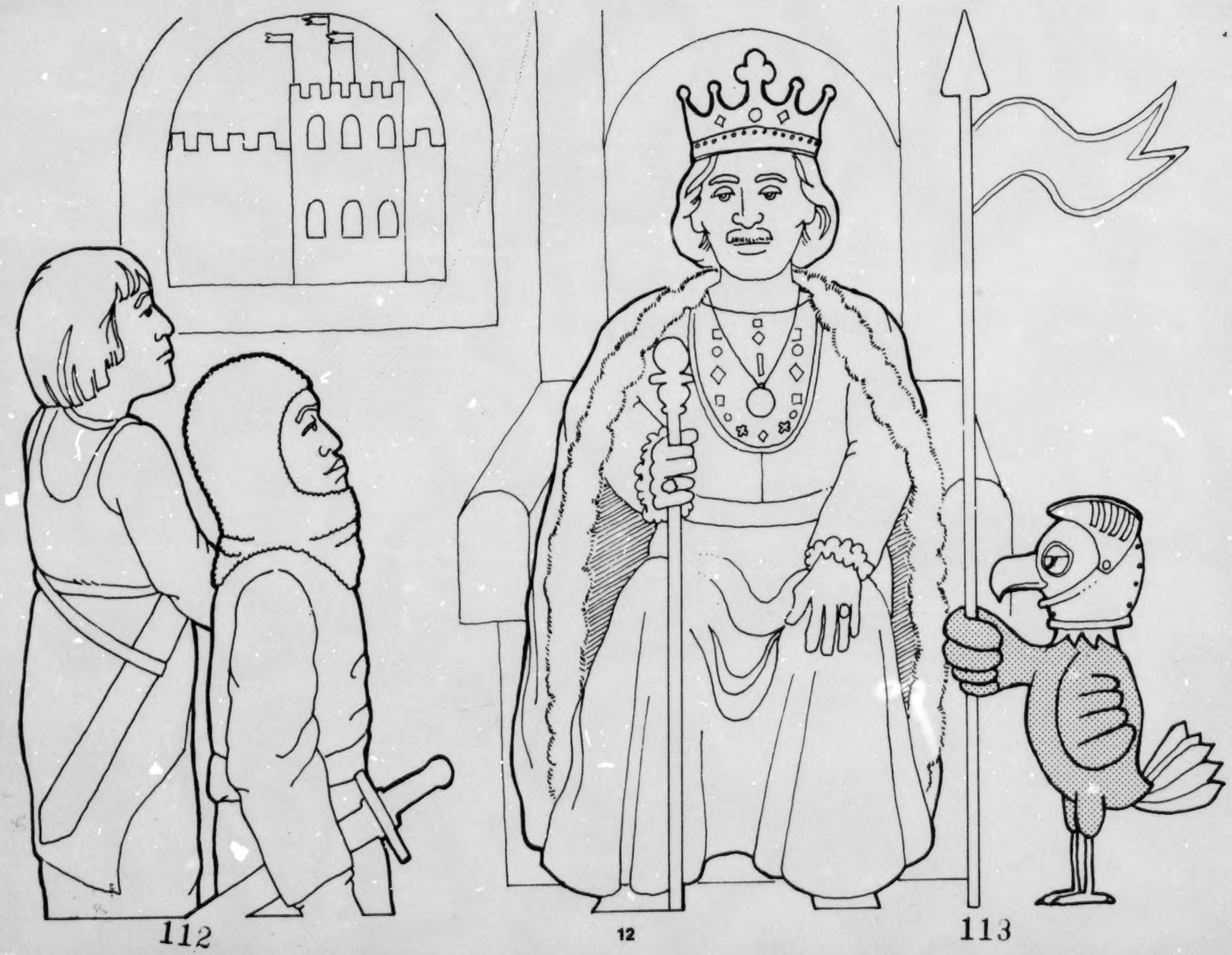


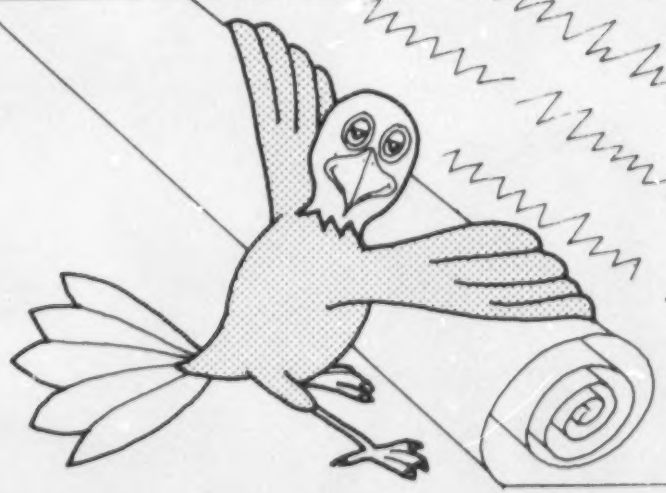
112

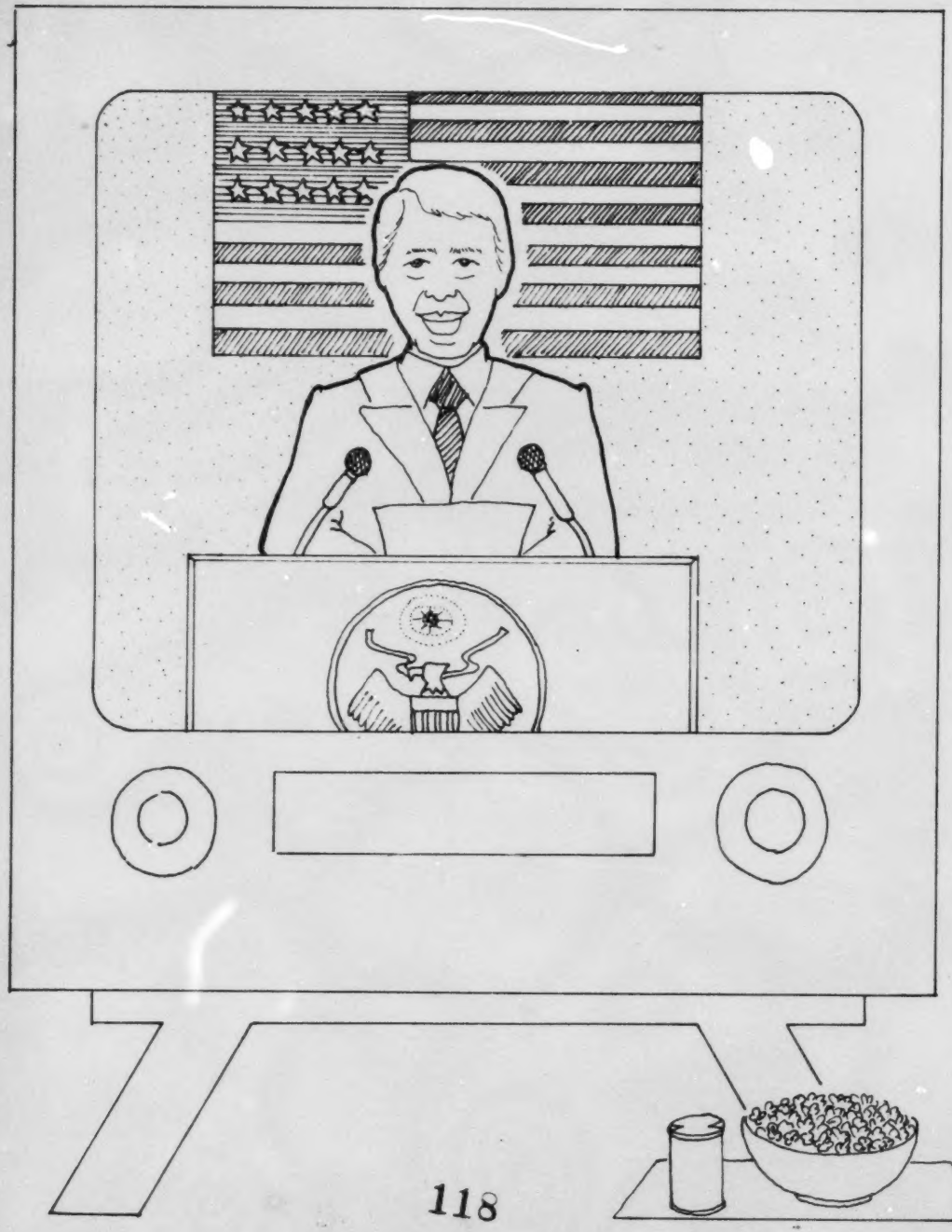
113

이들 여러나라의 정부 형태중에서 좋은 점들을 택하고, 거기에 자기들의 생각도 더했다. 그런 후에 이 모든 것을 합해서 헌법을 만들었다. 그들은 모두들 이에 동의한다는 것을 보여주기 위해서 서명을 했다.
They chose the things they liked best about the government of those places. They added their own ideas. Then they put all those things together in the Constitution. These people signed it to show they all agreed.
☆!!☆!!☆
114
115

헌법은 국가 최고의 법이다. 헌법에는 나라를 어떻게 다스린다든지, 누가 책임을 진다든지, 그리고 국민은 어떤 권리를 가지고 있다든지 하는 중요한 것들이 지시되어 있다. 헌법에 미국정부는 세 부분으로 되어 있다고 지시되어 있다.

The Constitution is the highest law of the land. It tells how the country should be run, who should be in charge, and what rights people have. The Constitution says the government of the United States has three parts:



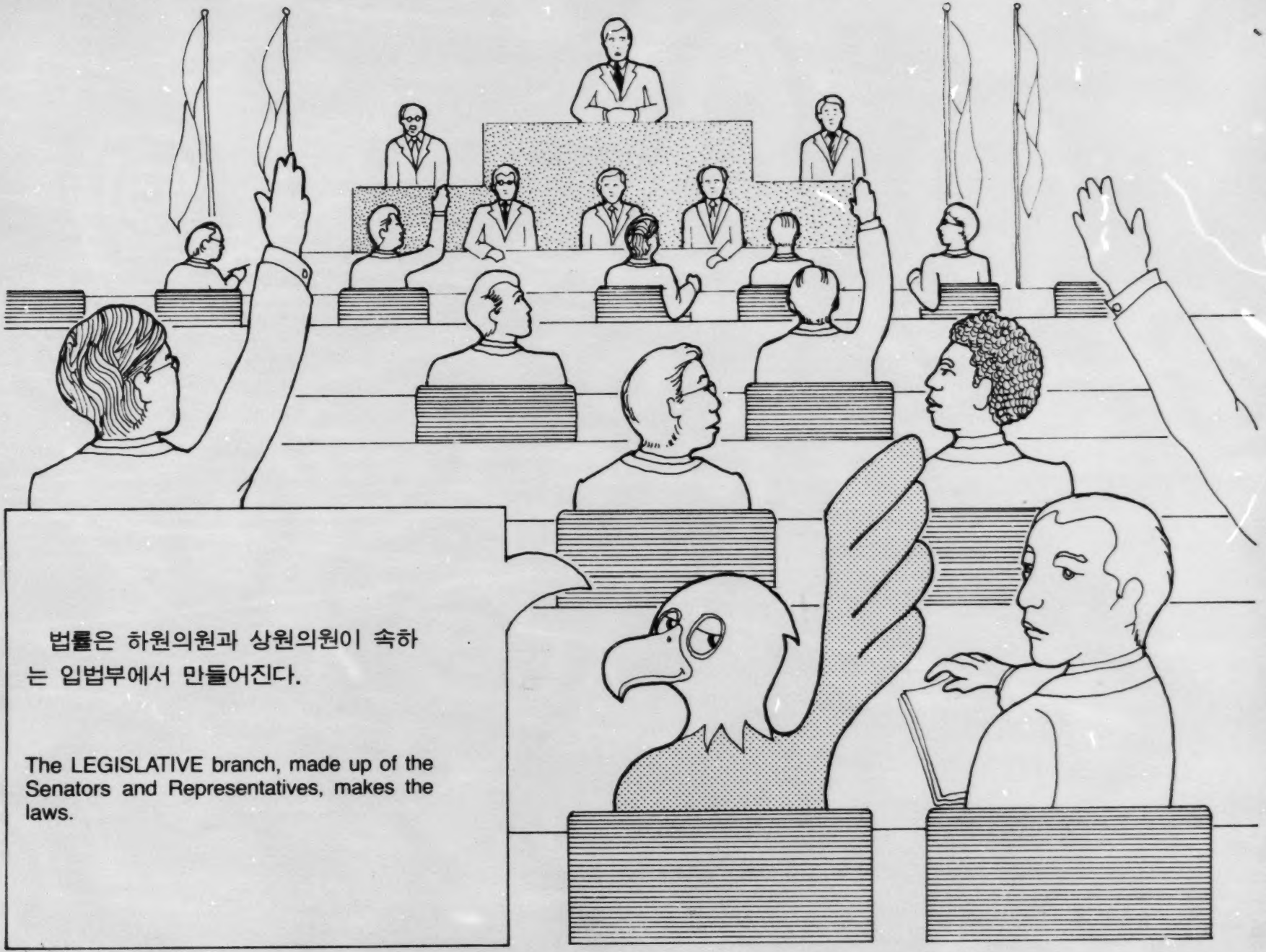


118

대통령과 부통령이 속하는 행정부는 법이 지켜지도록 그날그날 정부를 운영한다.

The EXECUTIVE branch, where the President, the Vice President, and their helpers work, runs the government from day to day, making sure the laws are followed.

119



법률은 하원의원과 상원의원이 속하는 입법부에서 만들어진다.

The LEGISLATIVE branch, made up of the Senators and Representatives, makes the laws.

법관들이 속하는 사법부는 법률이 누구에게나 공평하게 적용되도록 한다.
The JUDICIAL branch, with all the judges, makes sure the laws are fair to everybody.

122

123

이 세 부는 서로 견제한다. 그들은 모두 법을 따라야만 한다.

These three branches check up on each other. They all have to follow the law.

124

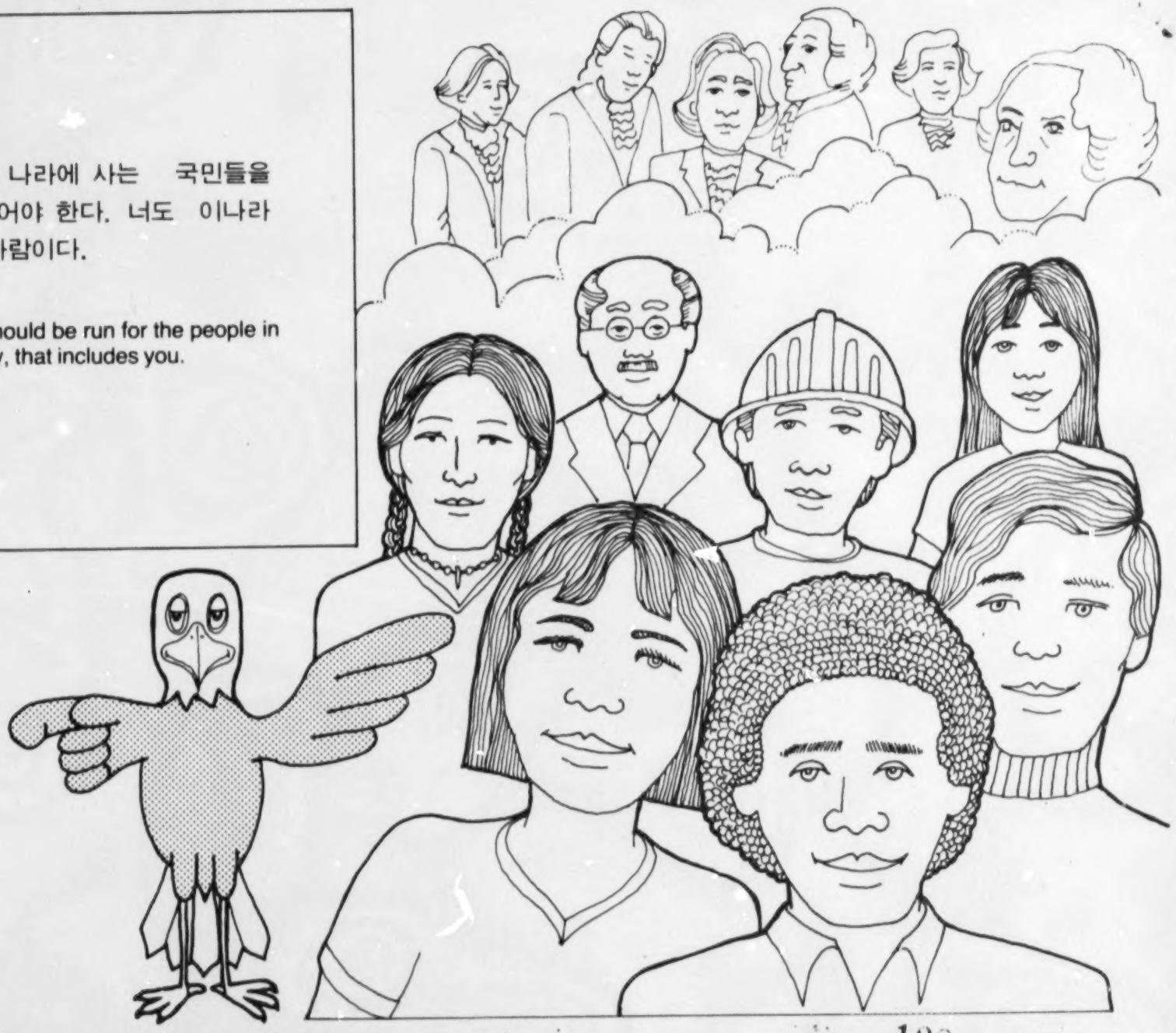
125

이 사람들은 국민을 대표해서 정부를 운영하도록 선출된다. 만약 국민들이 일이 돌아가는 것이 못마땅하다고 생각하면, 국민들이 힘을 합해서 이러한 것들을 바꿀 수 있다.

All those people are chosen to run the government for the rest of the people. If the people don't like the way things are going, they can get together and change things.

나라는 그 나라에 사는 국민들을 위해서 운영되어야 한다. 너도 이나라 국민중의 한 사람이다.

A country should be run for the people in it. In this country, that includes you.



128

129

130

나를 볼 때마다 언제나 그 점을 명심해야 해. 안녕!

Remember that whenever you see me. Bye!

131